SENSITIVE PLANT FIELD GUIDE

R-1

NORTHERN REGION

USDA Forest Service

IDAHO

SENSITIVE PLANT FIELD GUIDE

Introduction

The Northern Region initiated a program for the identification and management of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant Species during the past year. In March, 1988 the Regional Forester issued a Sensitive Plant Species List for the Northern Region. As part of this program, a field guide has been prepared to assist Forest personnel in the identification of Sensitive Plant Species.

Two lists provide the framework for the Northern Region Sensitive Plant Program, the Sensitive Plant Species List and the Watch Plant Species List. The following definitions for 'Sensitive' and 'Watch' are being used.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES - a plant species, or recognized subspecies or variety, for which the Regional Forester has determined there is a concern for population viability, within a state, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trend in populations or habitat. All sensitive plant species are known to occur on National Forest land. This may include federal candidates (C1, C2, 3C) and plant species proposed for listing as threatened and endangered species on the Federal Register.

WATCH PLANT SPECIES - a plant species, or recognized subspecies or variety, that: (1) is not known to occur on National Forest land, but is predicted to occur on the basis of suitable habitat, and for which there is concern for population viability, within a state, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trend in populations or habitat. These taxa, if found on National Forest land would be designated sensitive plant species. This may include federal candidates (C1, C2, 3C). OR (2) is known to occur on Forest Service land, but has no immediate or predicted threats to population viability. These taxa are important to monitor in the overall biological diversity program because of limited distribution or federal status. Included in this category could be taxa endemic to a given state, or federal candidate species for which we now have evidence that populations are more widespread than previously thought and are considered secure.

These two lists are to be considered dynamic lists that will be updated annually based on new information acquired during each field season. In conducting project evaluations, species on both lists need to be considered. In order to coordinate with individual state Natural Heritage Programs both lists have been arranged on a state by state basis. In addition, the two lists have been separated into Sensitive and Watch lists for each National Forest. A list of plants by general habitat has also been prepared for each National Forest.

This field guide contains descriptions for taxa on the Sensitive Plant List only. Descriptions for Watch List taxa will be prepared in early 1989, and will be available for inclusion in these guides prior to the field season. This guide contains a summary of distribution and status, description of habitat, and a non-technical description for each sensitive plant species. For

technical descriptions of these taxa refer to Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock et al. 1969), or the references cited in the text.

The major purpose of this guide is to provide the framework necessary to increase our knowledge of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant taxa in the Northern Region. Please work closely with the Botany Coordinator on your forest in documenting known occurrences of these plant species, and in improving the content of this field guide. It is also important to have the identification of these sensitive plant species verified by a trained botanist. Many of these species are difficult to identify and proper identification is crucial. The Regional Botanist will provide assistance with verification.

The Region is working closely with the Natural Heritage Programs in maintaining a data base documenting occurrences of Sensitive Plant Species. It is important that local information be incorporated into the regional data base. This will greatly enhance our ability to manage for these taxa across the landscape. Sensitive Plant survey forms may be obtained from the Forest Botany Coordinator or the Botanist in the Regional Office. Regional Botanist/Diversity Ecologist, Angela Evenden, is available to help in developing National Forest botany programs. She may be reached at FTS 585-3141, (406) 329-3141, or DG to A.Evenden:R01A.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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-- Angela Evenden
Botanist/Diversity Ecologist

IDAHO SENSITIVE PLANT ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Permission was obtained to use illustrations from the following sources.

Douglasia idahoensis D.Henderson
Henderson, D. 1981. A new Douglasia (Primulaceae) from Idaho. Brittonia 33(1):52-56.

Tauschia tenuissima (Geyer ex Hook.) Math & Const.
Madrono. California Botanical Society, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

ALL OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE USED WITH PERMISSION FROM:
Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownby, and J.W. Thompson. 1969. Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. Volumes 1-5. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.

IDAHO SENSITIVE PLANT PHOTO CREDITS

Steve Brunsfeld

Lomatium rollinsii Math. & Const.

Steve Caicco, Idaho Natural Heritage Program

Gaultheria hispidula (L.) Mulh.
Juncus effusus var. *pacificus* Fern. & Wieg.
Mimulus clivicola Greenm. (habitat)
Oxalis trilliifolia Hook.
Viola sempervirens Greene

Rex Crawford

Cardamine constancei Detl.

Fred Johnson

Trientalis latifolia Hook.
Vaccinium oxycoccos L.

Steve Shelly

Grindelia howellii Steyerm.

Charles A. Wellner

Calochortus macrocarpus Dougl. var. *maculosus* Nels. & Macbr. ex Macbr.
Calochortus nitidus Dougl.
Cornus nuttallii Aud.
Dasynotus daubenmirei Johnst.
Douglasia idahoensis D.Henderson
Mimulus clivicola Greenem.
Rubus bartonianus Peck
Trientalis arctica Fisch.
Viola sempervirens Greene

Bob Steele

Dodecatheon hendersonii Gray

DEFINITIONS FOR PLANT RANKINGS

STATE RANK (Used by Natural Heritage Program)

S1 Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals), or because of some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state. (Critically endangered in state).

S2 Imperiled in the state because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences), or because of other factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. (Endangered in state).

S3 Rare in the state (on the order of 20+ occurrences). (Threatened in state).

SU Possibly in peril in the state, but status uncertain; more information needed.

SH Historically known in the state; may be rediscovered.

SX Apparently extirpated from Montana.

GLOBAL RANK (Used by Natural Heritage Program)

G1 Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals), or because of some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable to extinction. (Critically endangered throughout range).

G2 Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences) or because of other factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range. (Endangered throughout range).

G3 Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundant at some of its locations) in a restricted range, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range; in the range of 21 to 100 occurrences. (Threatened throughout range).

G4 Apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G5 Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

GU Possibly in peril range-wide, but status uncertain; more information needed.

GH Historically known; may be rediscovered.

GX Believed to be extinct throughout range; historical records only, continue search.

FEDERAL STATUS

The following definitions are from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Notices of Review (1985).

E	Endangered (none in Region 1)
T	Threatened (none in Region 1)
P	Proposed E or T (one in Region 1)
C1	Notice of Review, Category 1 (substantial biological information on file to support the appropriateness of proposing to list as endangered or threatened).
C2	Notice of Review, Category 2 (current information indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but substantial biological information is not on file to support an immediate ruling).
C2*	Category 2, and the taxon is possibly extinct.
3A	Taxa for which the USFWS has persuasive evidence of extinction.
3B	Names that, on the basis of current taxonomic understanding, do not represent taxa meeting the Endangered Species Act's definition of 'species.'
3C	Taxa that have proven to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed, and/or those that are not subject to any identifiable threat.

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass	
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern	
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C
Carex californica	California Sedge	
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood	
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C
Dasynotus daubenmirei	Dasynotus	3C
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star	
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Henderson's Shooting Star	
Eburophyton austiniae	Phantom Orchid	
Juncus effusus var. pacificus	Soft Rush	
Mertensia bella	Oregon Bluebell	
Mimulus clivicola	Bank Monkey-flower	
Thelypteris nevadensis	Sierra Wood-fern	
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona	Sticky Tofieldia	3B
Trientalis latifolia	Western Starflower	
Viola sempervirens	Redwoods Violet	
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum	Tolmie's Onion	
Calochortus macrocarpus var. maculosus	Green-band Mariposa Lily	
Calochortus nitidus	Broad-fruit Mariposa	C2
Lomatium rollinsii	Rollins' Desert-parsely	3C
Psilocarphus tenellus	Slender Wooly-heads	
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	
Tauschia tenuissima	Leiberg's Tauschia	3C

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CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Carex hendersonii	Henderson's Sedge	
Corydalis caseana var. hastata	Case's Corydalis	3C
Lupinus lyallii ssp. alcis-temporis		
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice Fern	
Synthyris platycarpa	Evergreen Kittentail	3C
Veratrum californicum var. caudatum	California False Hellebore	
Waldsteinia idahoensis	Idaho Strawberry	3C
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine	
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	C2
Phlox idahonis	Clearwater Phlox	C1
Silene spaldingii	Spalding's Catchfly	C2

7/88

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C
Cypripedium fasiculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass	
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern	
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star	
Mimulus clivicola	Bank Monkey-flower	
Vaccinium oxycoccos	Swamp Cranberry	
Viola sempervirens	Redwoods Violet	

7/88

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Carex aenea	Bronze Sedge	
Carex tumulicola	Foothill Sedge	
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Corydalis caseana var. hastata	Case's Corydalis	3C
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine	
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	C2
Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowered Currant	

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KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Arnica alpina var. tomentosa	Alpine Arnica	
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern	
Botrychium minganense	Mingan Island Moonwort	
Gaultheria hispidula	Creeping Snowberry	
Lycopodium inundatum	Northern Bog Clubmoss	
Maianthemum dilatatum	Beadruby	
Oxalis trilliifolia	Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel	
Ribes howellii	Howell's Gooseberry	
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona	Sticky Tofieldia	3B
Trientalis arctica	Northern Starflower	
Trientalis latifolia	Western Starflower	
Vaccinium oxycoccos	Swamp Cranberry	
Viola sempervirens	Redwoods Violet	
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass	
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star	
Eburophyton austiniae	Phantom Orchid	
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	

7/88

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Carex buxbaumii	Buxbaum's Sedge	
Carex flava	Yellow Sedge	
Carex sitchensis	Sitka Sedge	
Lycopodium sitchense	Sitka Clubmoss	
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha	Northern Starwort	
Streptopus streptopoides var. brevipes		
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Carex livida	Pale Sedge	
Carex paupercula	Poor Sedge	
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine	
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	C2
Nymphaea tetragona	Pygmy Water-lily	
Salix pedicellaris	Bog Willow	

7/88

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Adiantum pedatum var. novum	Subalpine Maidenhair	
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass	
Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum	Tolmie's Onion	
Allium validum	Tall Swamp Onion	
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	
Astragalus paysonii	Payson's Milkvetch	3C
Calamagrostis tweedyi	Cascade Reedgrass	C2
Calochortus macrocarpus var. maculosus	Green-band Mariposa Lily	
Calochortus nitidus	Broad-fruit Mariposa	C2
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C
Dasynotus daubenmirei	Dasynotus	3C
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Henderson's Shooting Star	
Douglasia idahoensis	Idaho Douglasia	C2
Eburophyton austiniae	Phantom Orchid	
Festuca subuliflora	Crinkle-awn Fescue	
Halimolobos perplexa var. perplexa	Puzzling Halimolobos	C2
Lomatium rollinsii	Rollins' Desert-parsely	3C
Mertensia bella	Oregon Bluebell	
Mimulus clivicola	Bank Monkey-flower	
Ribes wolfii	Wolf's Currant	
Rubus bartonianus	Bartonberry	3C
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona	Sticky Tofieldia	3B
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern	
Carex californica	California Sedge	
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood	
Psilocarphus tenellus	Slender Wooly-heads	
Tauschia tenuissima	Leiberg's Tauschia	

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Campanula scabrella	Rough Bellflower	
Carex aenea	Bronze Sedge	
Carex flava	Yellow Sedge	
Carex hendersonii	Henderson's Sedge	
Corydalis caseana var. hastata	Case's Corydalis	3C
Lycopodium sitchense	Sitka Clubmoss	
Penstemon elegantulus	Lovely Penstemon	3C
Polystichum kruckebergii	Kruckeberg's Sword-fern	3C
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha	Northern Starwort	
Synthyris platycarpa	Evergreen Kittentail	3C
Trifolium multipedunculatum	Many-stalked Clover	
Veratrum californicum var. caudatum		
Waldsteinia idahoensis	Idaho Strawberry	3C
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine	
Silene spaldingii	Spalding's Catchfly	C2

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ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass	
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern	
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star	
Eburophyton austiniae	Phantom Orchid	
Grindelia howellii	Howell's Gumweed	C2
Mimulus clivicola	Bank Monkey-flower	
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	
Tauschia tenuissima	Leiberg's Tauschia	3C
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
Calochortus nitidus	Broad-fruit Mariposa	C2
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C
Carex californica	California Sedge	
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Henderson's Shooting Star	
Juncus effusus var. pacificus	Soft Rush	
Thelypteris nevadensis	Sierra Wood-fern	
Viola sempervirens	Redwoods Violet	

7/88

ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plant Species

Scientific name	Common name	Fed. Status
Known to occur on the Forest:		
Carex hendersonii	Henderson's Sedge	
Corydalis caseana var. hastata	Case's Corydalis	3C
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha	Northern Starwort	
Veratrum californicum var. caudatum		
Suspected to occur on the Forest:		
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine	
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	C2
Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowered Currant	

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CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plants by Habitat

FOREST

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Asplenium trichomanes
Dodecatheon dentatum

Bogs & Fens

Agrostis oregonensis
Juncus effusus var. pacificus
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona

Meadows

Agrostis oregonensis
Carex californica
Tauschia tenuissima ?
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona

Stream Banks & Lake Shores

Agrostis oregonensis
Cardamine constancei
Juncus effusus var. pacificus
Scirpus cyperinus ?
Tauschia tenuissima ?
Thelypteris nevadensis

Brush Fields

Carex californica

Vernal Pools

Psilocarphus tenellus ?

Moist Forests

Allotropa virgata
Asplenium trichomanes
Blechnum spicant
Cardamine constancei
Cornus nuttallii
Cypripedium fasciculatum
Dasynotus daubenmirei
Dodecatheon dentatum
Dodecatheon hendersonii
Eburophyton austiniae
Mertensia bella
Scirpus cyperinus ?
Thelypteris nevadensis
Trientalis latifolia
Viola sempervirens

Dry Forests

Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum ?
Calochortus nitidus ?
Mimulus clivicola

Clearwater N.F.

NON FOREST

Grasslands	Vernal Pools
Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum ?	Psilocarphus tenellus ?
Calochortus macrocarpus var. maculosus ?	
Calochortus nitidus ?	
Lomatium rollinsii ?	
Mimulus clivicola	

? = Sensitive plant species on the Regional Foresters List suspected to occur on the Clearwater National Forest.
(All others on this list are known to occur on the Clearwater NF)

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plants by Habitat

Moist Forests

Carex hendersonii
Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Lupinus lyallii var. alcis-temporis
Phlox idahonis ?
Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Synthris platycarpa
Waldsteinia idahoensis

Dry Forests

Lupinus lyallii var. alcis-temporis

Subalpine Forests

Synthris platycarpa
Waldsteinia idahoensis

Meadows

Phlox idahonis ?

Grasslands

Silene spaldingii ?

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Polypodium glycyrrhiza

Cold or Warm Springs

Epipactus gigantea ?

Streambanks & Lakeshores

Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Epipactus gigantea ?
Phlox idahonis ?

? = Watch plant species on the Regional Forester's List suspected to occur on the Clearwater National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

12/89

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plants by Habitat

FOREST

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Asplenium trichomanes ?
Dodecatheon dentatum ?

Bogs & Fens

Agrostis oregonensis ?
Vaccinium oxycoccus ?

Meadows

Agrostis oregonensis ?

Stream Banks & Lake Shores

Agrostis oregonensis ?
Cardamine constancei
Scirpus cyperinus
Vaccinium oxycoccus ?

Moist Forests

Allotropa virgata ?
Asplenium trichomanes ?
Blechnum spicant ?
Cardamine constancei
Cypripedium fasciculatum ?
Dodecatheon dentatum ?
Scirpus cyperinus
Vaccinium oxycoccus ?
Viola sempervirens ?

Dry Forests

Mimulus clivicola ?

NON FOREST

Grasslands

Mimulus clivicola ?

? = Sensitive plant species on the Regional Foresters List suspected to occur on Coeur D' Alene National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plants by Habitat

Moist Forests

Corydalis caseana var. hastata ?
Waldsteinia idahoensis

Dry Forests

Carex tumulicola ?

Subalpine Forests

Waldsteinia idahoensis

Meadows

Carex aenea ?

Grasslands

Carex tumulicola ?

Warm or Cold Springs

Epipactus gigantea ?

Vernal Pools

Howellia aquatilis ?

Streambanks & Lakeshores

Carex aenea ?
Corydalis caseana var. hastata ?
Epipactus gigantea ?

? = Watch plant species on the Regional Forester's List suspected to occur on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

12/89

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plants by Habitat

FOREST

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Asplenium trichomanes ?
Dodecatheon dentatum ?

Bogs & Fens

Agrostis oregonensis ?
Gaultheria hispidula
Lycopodium inudatum
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona
Trientalis arctica
Vaccinium oxycoccus

Meadows

Agrostis oregonensis ?
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona

Stream Banks & Lake Shores

Agrostis oregonensis ?
Cardamine constancei ?
Maianthemum dilatatum
Oxalis trilliifolia
Scirpus cyperinus ?
Vaccinium oxycoccus

Moist Forests

Allotropa virgata ?
Asplenium trichomanes ?
Blechnum spicant
Botrychium minganense
Cardamine constancei ?
Cypripedium fasciculatum ?
Dodecatheon dentatum ?
Eburophyton austiniae ?
Maianthemum dilatatum
Oxalis trilliifolia
Scirpus cyperinus ?
Trientalis latifolia
Vaccinium oxycoccus
Viola sempervirens

Subalpine Forests

Ribes howellii

NON FOREST

Alpine Areas

Arnica alpina var. tomentosa

? = Sensitive plant species on the Regional Foresters List suspected to occur on the Kaniksu National Forest.
(All other species listed here are known to occur on the Kaniksu NF)

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plants by Habitat

Moist Forests

Lycopodium sitchense
Rubus spectabilis ?
Sanicula marilandica
Streptopus streptopoides
var. brevipes

Subalpine Forests

Lycopodium sitchense

Meadows

Carex flava
Sanicula marilandica
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha

Bogs & Fens

Carex buxbaumii
Carex flava
Carex livida ?
Carex paupercula
Salix pedicellaris
Sanicula marilandica

Warm or Cold Springs

Epipactus gigantea ?

Vernal Pools

Howellia aquatilis ?

Streambanks & Lakeshores

Carex buxbaumii
Carex flava
Epipactus gigantea ?
Lycopodium sitchense
Nymphaea tetragona ?
Rubus spectabilis ?
Sanicula marilandica
Stellaria calycantha

? = Watch plant species on the Regional Forester's List suspected to occur on the Kaniksu National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

12/89

ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plants by Habitat

FOREST

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Asplenium trichomanes ?
Dodecatheon dentatum

Bogs & Fens

Agrostis oregonensis
Juncus effusus var. pacificus ?
Vaccinium oxycoccus

Meadows

Agrostis oregonensis
Carex californica ?
Tauschia tenuissima

Stream Banks & Lake Shores

Agrostis oregonensis
Cardamine constancei ?
Juncus effusus var. pacificus ?
Tauschia tenuissima
Thelypteris nevadensis ?

Brush Fields

Carex californica ?

Moist Forests

Allotropa virgata ?
Asplenium trichomanes ?
Blechnum spicant
Cardamine constancei ?
Cypripedium fasciculatum
Dodecatheon dentatum
Dodecatheon hendersonii?
Eburophyton austiniae
Scirpus cyperinus
Thelypteris nevadensis ?
Vaccinium oxycoccus
Viola sempervirens ?

Dry Forests

Calochortus nitidus ?
Grindelia howellii
Mimulus clivicola

Subalpine Forests

Ribes howellii

NON FOREST

Grasslands

Calochortus nitidus ?
Grindelia howellii
Mimulus clivicola

? = Sensitive plant species on the Regional Foresters List suspected to occur on the St. Joe National Forest.
(All other species on the list are known to occur on the Forest).

ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plants by Habitat

Moist Forests

Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Ribes sanguineum ?

Dry Forests

Ribes sanguineum ?

Brush Fields

Ribes sanguineum ?

Meadows

Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha

Warm or Cold Springs

Epipactus gigantea ?

Vernal Pools

Howellia aquatilis ?

Streambanks & Lakeshores

Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Epipactus gigantea ?
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha

? = Watch plant species on the Regional Forester's List suspected to occur on the St. Joe National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

12/89

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

Sensitive Plants by Habitat

FOREST

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Adiantum pedatum var. novum

Subalpine Gravely Sites

Douglasia idahoensis

Bogs & Fens

Agrostis oregonensis
Allium validum
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona

Meadows

Agrostis oregonensis
Allium validum
Astragalus paysonii
Calamagrostis tweedyi
Carex californica ?
Tauschia tenuissima ?
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona

Stream Banks & Lake Shores

Agrostis oregonensis
Cardamine constancei
Tauschia tenuissima ?

Vernal Pools

Psilocarphus tenellus ?

Brush Fields

Carex californica ?

Moist Forests

Allotropa virgata
Astragalus paysonii
Blechnum spicant ?
Cardamine constancei
Cornus nuttallii ?
Cypripedium fasciculatum
Dasynotus daubenmirei
Dodecatheon hendersonii
Eburophyton austiniae
Festuca subuliflora
Mertensia bella

Dry Forests

Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum
Astragalus paysonii
Calochortus nitidus
Halimolobos perplexa var. perplexa
Mimulus clivicola

Subalpine Forests

Calamagrostis tweedyi
Ribes wolfii

Nez Perce NF

NON FOREST

Vernal Pools

Psilocarphus tenellus ?

Shrublands

Rubus bartonianus

Grasslands

Allium platyphyllum
Calochortus macrocarpus
var. maculosus
Calochortus nitidus
Halimolobos perplexa
var. perplexa
Lomatium rollinsii
Mimulus clivicola

? = Sensitive plant species on the Regional Foresters List suspected to occur on the Nez Perce National Forest.
(All others on this list are known to occur on the Forest)

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

Watch Plants by Habitat

Moist Forests

Carex hendersonii
Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Cypripedium calceolus
var. parviflorum ?
Lycopodium sitchense
Synthris platycarpa
Waldsteinia idahoensis

Dry Forests

Penstemon elegantulus

Subalpine Forests

Lycopodium sitchense
Synthris platycarpa
Waldsteinia idahoensis

Meadows

Carex aenea
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha

Grasslands

Penstemon elegantulus
Silene spaldingii ?
Trifolium multipedunculatum ?

Moist Cliffs & Talus

Campanula scabrella
Polystichum kruckebergii

Bogs & Fens

Carex aenea

Warm or Cold Springs

Epipactus gigantea

Streambanks & Lakeshores

Carex aenea
Corydalis caseana var. hastata
Epipactus gigantea ?
Lycopodium sitchense
Stellaria calycantha
var. calyca

? = Watch plant species on the Regional Forester's List suspected to occur on the Nez Perce National Forest.
(All others on list are known to occur on the Forest)

12/89

----- SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST -----

STATE: NORTHERN IDAHO

Scientific name	Common name	Federal Status	National Forest Presence				
			CW	NP	CO	KA	ST
Adiantum pedatum var. novum	Subalpine Maidenhair			Y			
Agrostis oregonensis	Oregon Bentgrass		Y	Y	?	?	Y
Allium tolmiei var. platyphyllum	Tolmie's Onion		?	Y			
Allium validum	Tall Swamp Onion			Y			
Allotropa virgata	Candystick		Y	Y	?	?	?
Arnica alpina var. tomentosa	Alpine Arnica					Y	
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort		Y		?	?	?
Astragalus paysonii	Payson's Milkvetch	3C		Y			
Blechnum spicant	Deerfern		Y	?	?		Y
Botrychium minganense	Mingan Island Moonwort					Y	
Calamagrostis tweedyi	Cascade Reedgrass	C2		Y			
Calochortus macrocarpus var. maculosus	Green-band Mariposa Lily		?	Y			
Calochortus nitidus	Broad-fruit Mariposa	C2	?	Y			?
Cardamine constancei	Constance's Bittercress	3C	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Carex californica	California Sedge		Y	?			?
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood		Y	?			
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered Lady's-slipper	3C	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Dasynotus daubenmirei	Dasynotus	3C	Y	Y			
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star		Y		?	?	Y
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Henderson's Shooting Star		Y	Y			?
Douglasia idahoensis	Idaho Douglasia	C2		Y			
Eburophyton austiniae	Phantom Orchid		Y	Y		?	Y
Festuca subuliflora	Crinkle-awn Fescue			Y			
Gaultheria hispidula	Creeping Snowberry					Y	
Grindelia howellii	Howell's Gumweed	C2					Y
Halimolobos perplexa var. perplexa	Puzzling Halimolobos	C2		Y			
Juncus effusus var. pacificus	Soft Rush		Y				?
Lomatium rollinsii	Rollins' Desert-parsely	3C	?	Y			
Lycopodium inundatum	Northern Bog Clubmoss					Y	
Maianthemum dilatatum	Beadruby					Y	
Mertensia bella	Oregon Bluebell		Y	Y			
Mimulus clivicola	Bank Monkey-flower		Y	Y	?		Y
Oxalis trilliifolia	Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel					Y	
Psilocarphus tenellus	Slender Wooly-heads		?	Y			
Ribes howellii	Howell's Gooseberry					Y	
Ribes wolfii	Wolf's Currant			Y			
Rubus bartonianus	Bartonberry	3C		Y			
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass		?		Y	?	Y
Tauschia tenuissima	Leiberg's Tauschia	3C	?	?			Y
Thelypteris nevadensis	Sierra Wood-fern		Y				?
Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona	Sticky Tofieldia	3B	Y	Y		Y	
Trientalis arctica	Northern Starflower					Y	
Trientalis latifolia	Western Starflower		Y			Y	
Vaccinium oxycoccos	Swamp Cranberry				?	Y	
Viola sempervirens	Redwoods Violet		Y		?	?	?

National Forest Presence indicates which species are KNOWN to occur on a given National Forest (Y = yes), and which species are SUSPECTED to occur on the National Forest (? = suspected).

7/88

----- WATCH PLANT CIES LIST -----

STATE RTHERN IDAHO

Scientific name	Common name	Federal Status	National Forest Presence				
			CW	NP	CO	KA	ST
Campanula scabrella	Rough Bellflower			Y			
Carex aenea	Bronze Sedge			Y	Y		
Carex buxbaumii	Buxbaum's Sedge					Y	
Carex flava	Yellow Sedge			Y		Y	
Carex hendersonii	Henderson's Sedge		Y	Y			Y
Carex livida	Pale Sedge					?	
Carex paupercula	Poor Sedge					?	
Carex sitchensis	Sitka Sedge					Y	
Carex tumulicola	Foothill Sedge				Y		
Corydalis caseana var. hastata	Case's Corydalis	3C	Y	Y	?		Y
Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper			?			
Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine		?	?	?	?	?
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	C2	?		?	?	?
Lupinus lyallii ssp. alcis-temporis			Y				
Lycopodium sitchense	Sitka Clubmoss			Y		Y	
Nymphaea tetragona	Pygmy Water-lily					?	
Penstemon elegantulus	Lovely Penstemon	3C		Y			
Phlox idahonis	Clearwater Phlox	C1	?				
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice Fern		Y				
Polystichum kruckebergii	Kruckeberg's Sword-fern	3C		Y			
Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowered Currant				?		?
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry					Y	
Salix pedicellaris	Bog Willow					?	
Sanicula marilandica	Black Snake-root						
Silene spaldingii	Spalding's Catchfly	C2	?	?			
Stellaria calycantha var. calycantha	Northern Starwort			Y		Y	Y
Streptopus streptopoides var. brevipes						Y	
Synthyris platycarpa	Evergreen Kittentail	3C	Y	Y			
Trifolium multipedunculatum	Many-stalked Clover			Y			
Veratrum californicum var. caudatum	California False Hellebore		Y	Y			Y
Waldsteinia idahoensis	Idaho Strawberry	3C	Y	Y			

National Forest Presence indicates which species are KNOWN to occur on a given National Forest (Y = yes), and which species are SUSPECTED to occur on the National Forest (? = suspected).

7/88

ADIANTUM PEDATUM L. var. NOVUM
Subalpine Maidenhair

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T1Q/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to north-central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Seven Devils Mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hell's Canyon Nat'l Recreation Area on the Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Rocky subalpine areas, 7900 to 9000 ft.

DESCRIPTION:
The presence of erect leaf segments gives subalpine maidenhair a storied appearance. At present, this variety is unpublished, therefore, a complete description of this variety is not available.

COMMENTS: Due to its isolated location, threats are minimal.

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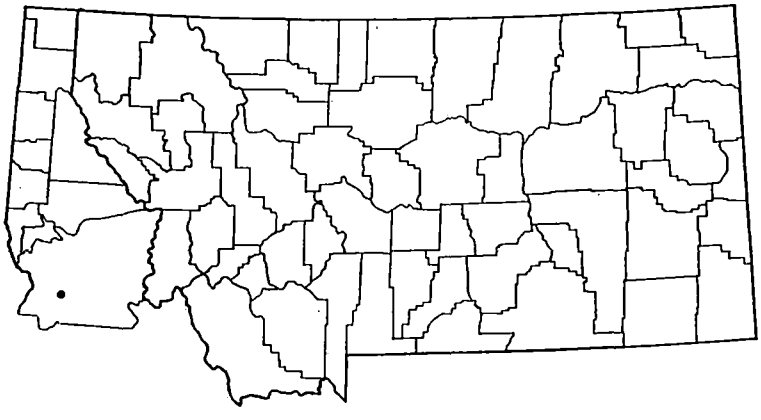
ADIANTUM PEDATUM var. NOVUM

NO ILLUSTRATION AVAILABLE



AGROSTIS OREGONENSIS Vasey
Oregon Bentgrass

FAMILY: Poaceae (Grass Family)

SYNONYMS: AGROSTIS ATTENUATA Vasey, AGROSTIS SCHIENDEANA var. ARMATA Suksd.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Vancouver Island, w. WA, w. OR, nw. CA, w. NV, and n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Elmore, Idaho, Shoshone.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mountainous areas in north-central ID.

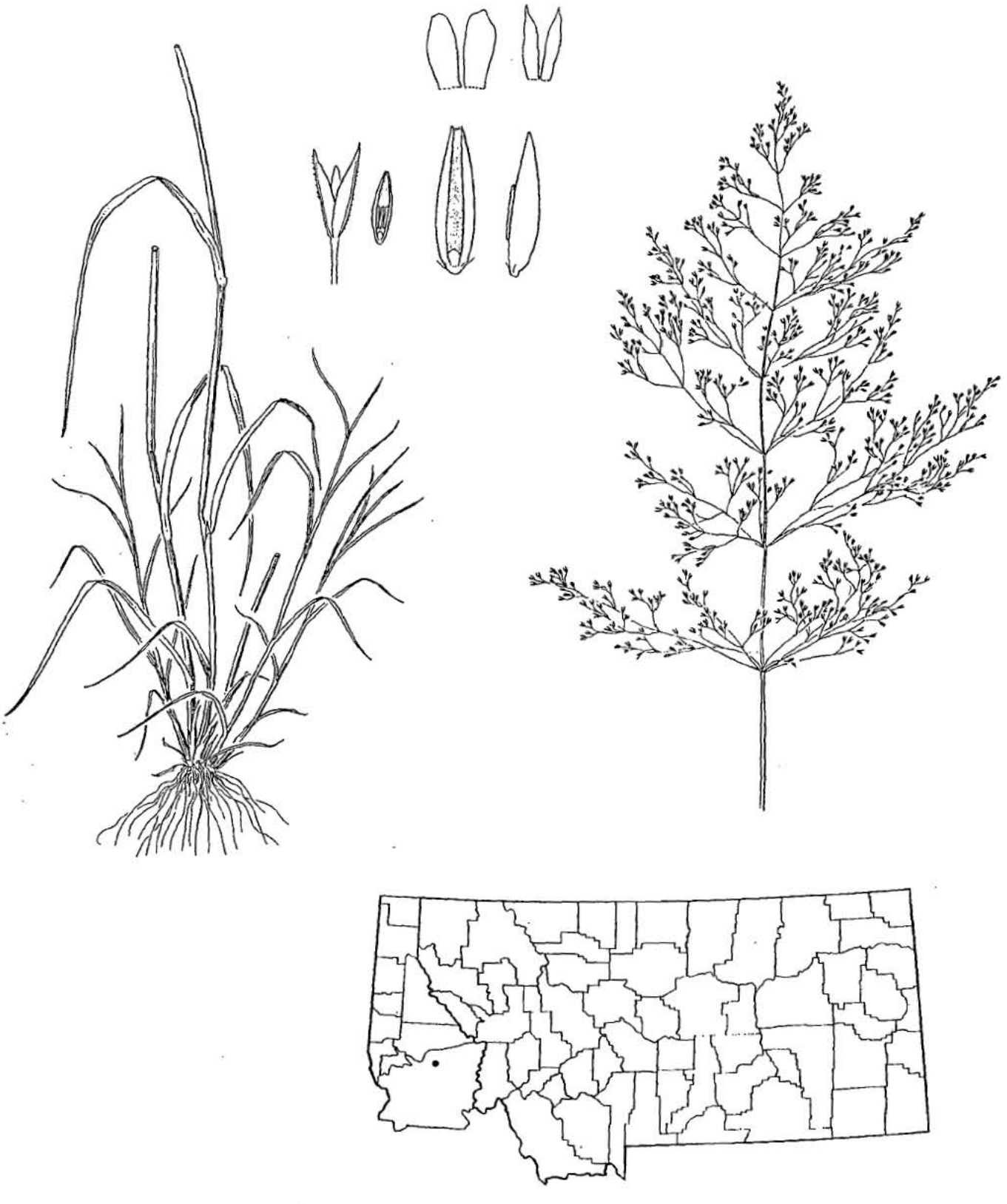
NATIONAL FORESTS(S):
Clearwater, St. Joe., Nez Perce; possibly occurring on Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene.

HABITAT: Wet meadows, streambanks, and fens.

DESCRIPTION:
This tufted perennial is usually 3 to 8 dm (12 to 31 in) tall. The leaf blades are usually flat, and ligules are membranous, 2 to 4 mm high. The inflorescence is 1 to 3 dm (4 to 12 in) long. The first glume is 2.2 to 3 mm long with the second slightly shorter. The unawned lemma is 3/4 as long as the glumes. The palea is about 0.2 mm long. This species is difficult to distinguish from Agrostis idahoensis, which is much shorter in stature.

7/88

AGROSTIS OREGONENSIS



ALLIUM TOLMIEI Baker var. PLATYPHYLLUM (Tidest.) Ownbey
Tolmiei's Onion

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: ALLIUM PLATYPHYLLUM.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4T3/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to west-central ID and ne. OR.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Lewis.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Hell's Canyon.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Tolmiei's Onion is generally found in dry open areas on steep slopes with clay, sand, or gravel soils. It is usually associated with open Douglas fir and ponderosa pine forests. It may also be found growing with bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg's bluegrass.

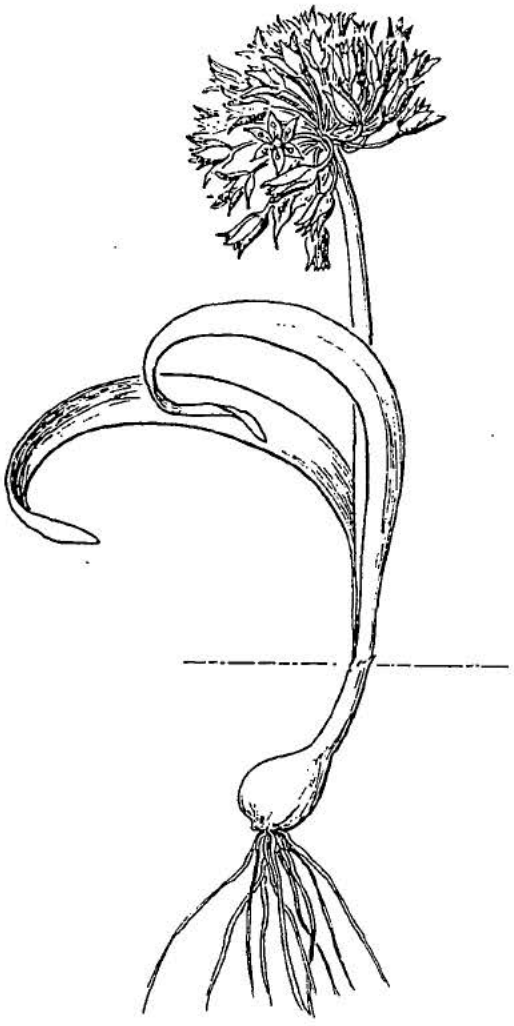
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial has an ovoid bulb with gray or brownish outer layers, and white to pinkish inner layers. The 10 to 25 cm (4 to 10 in) tall stem is flattened. The two leaves, are attached at ground level, are thick and usually strongly sickle-shaped. The pink flowers are clustered at the top of the stem. Each flower is supported by a pedicel 2 to 3 times the length of the petals, which are 8 to 12 mm long. Below the flower cluster are two bracts with 11 to 19 nerves. The flowering period lasts from April through July.

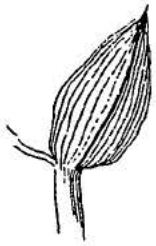
Allium tolmiei has two other varieties, of which only Allium tolmiei var. tolmiei shares its range. This variety is distinguished by a triangular stem, 5 to 22 cm (2 to 8.5 in) tall.

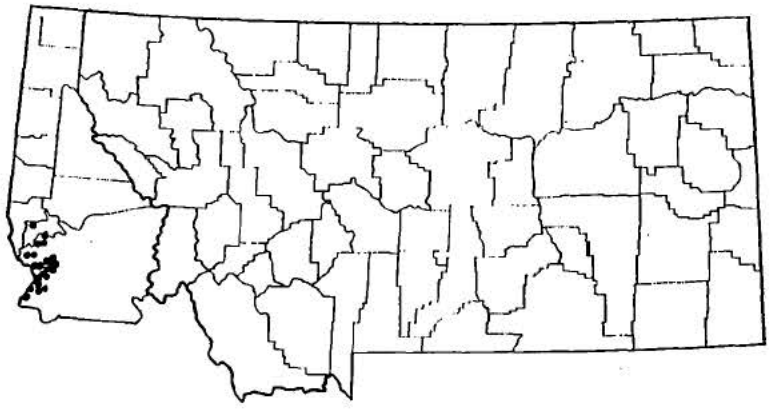
COMMENTS: It is not known how this species responds to grazing.

7/88

ALLIUM TOLMIEI var. PLATYPHYLLUM







ALLIUM VALIDUM Wats.
Tall Swamp Onion

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
East side of the Cascade Mtns. from B.C. to CA, e. to ne. NV, and w. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Elmore.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Selway River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Swampy meadows at medium to high elevations.

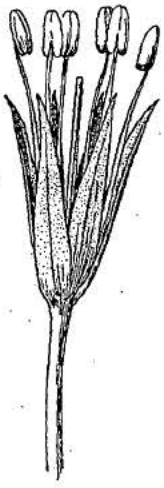
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial has an elongate bulb terminating in an iris-like rhizome. The inner layers of the bulb are reddish purple or white, and the outer layers are brown with coarse, persistent, parallel fibers. Leaves are numerous, 4 to 15 mm wide, and originate near the base of the stem. The flattened stem is 3 to 7 dm (12 to 28 in) tall. Each plant has a terminal cluster of 15 to 30 pink flowers. Petals are 8 to 10 mm long and shorter than the stamens. Below the flower cluster are two basally united bracts with 5 to 7 nerves. Flowers in June through August.

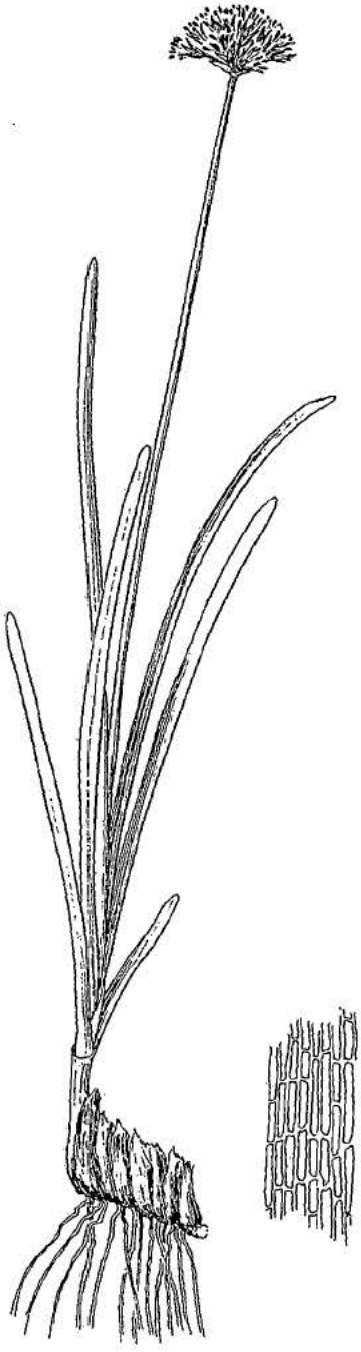
Pacific onion is a distinctive species with its numerous leaves, protruding stamens, and unusual rhizome.

COMMENTS:
Only four populations of this species are known in Region 1, all within the Selway drainage.

7/88

ALLIUM VALIDUM





A. validum

ALLOTROPA VIRGATA T. & G.
Candystick

FAMILY: Ericaceae (Heath Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains from B.C. to n. CA. Disjunct in ID and MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily a coastal species.

NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Clearwater, Nez Perce; possibly occurring on the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe.

HABITAT:
Candystick grows on deep humus and partially decomposed logs in grand fir, and western red cedar forests. It is also associated with lodgepole pine and subalpine fir.

DESCRIPTION:
Candystick is a saprophytic perennial, from 1 to 4 dm (4 to 16 in) tall. Leaves are scale-like and yellowish-brown. The flowers are elongate terminal clusters. Each flower is subtended by a bract much longer than the flower. There are no petals, and the 5 sepals are about 5 mm long. Flowers from May through August.

7/88

ALLOTROPA VIRGATA

ARNICA ALPINA (L.) Olin var. TOMENTOSA (Macoun) Cronq.
Alpine Arnica

FAMILY: Asteraceae (Aster Family)

SYNONYMS: ARNICA ANGUSTIFOLIA Vahl

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal, south to n. ID and s. MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Arctic alpine.

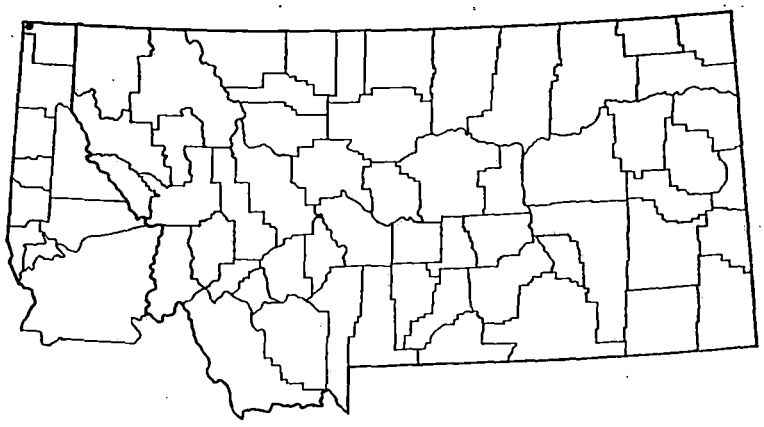
NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Bare, rocky alpine slopes and summits.

DESCRIPTION:
Alpine arnica is a perennial with a short rhizome. Foliage of this species is covered with long, tangled, woolly hairs. The solitary stem is 0.5 to 2 dm (2 to 8 in) tall. The leaves are usually smooth edged and about 1.5 cm (0.5 in) wide. There are 1 to 3 pairs of opposite stem leaves. Each plant has one flower head with 9 to 12 yellow ray flowers. Seeds are densely hairy.

7/88

ARNICA ALPINA var. TOMENTOSA



ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES L.
Maidenhair Spleenwort

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE, MT - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/SH

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal, south to OR, AZ, TX, and GA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic habitats throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Clearwater; possibly occurring on the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe.

HABITAT:
Moist rock crevices and talus slopes, often associated with western red cedar forests.

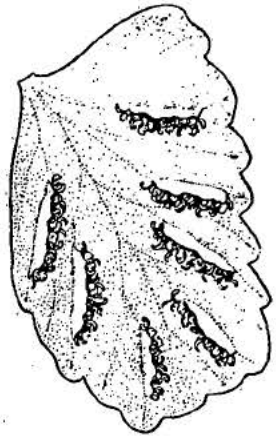
DESCRIPTION:
Maidenhair spleenwort is a perennial with clustered, evergreen leaves 7 to 35 cm (2.75 to 13.75 in) long. Leaves have numerous opposite to subopposite leaflets. The central stem of the leaf (rachis) is reddish-brown. Leaflets are 1.5 to 7 mm wide and 2.5 to 9 mm long.

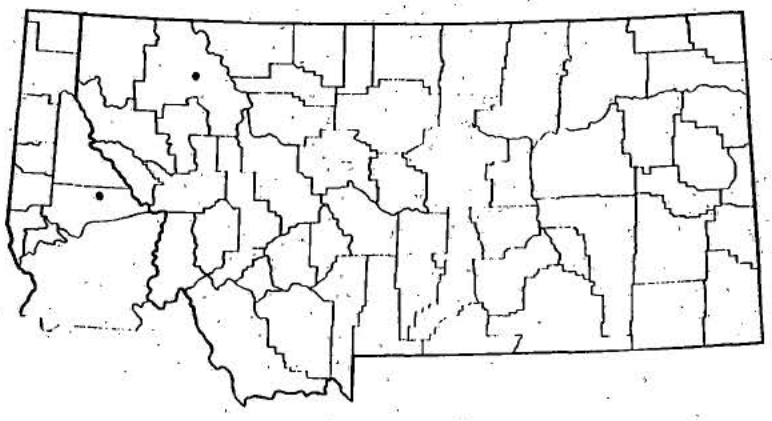
There is one other species in this genus, (A. viride), which has a rachis that is green instead of reddish-brown.

COMMENTS:
This plant was collected in 1971; however, it could not be located after the collection site was logged.

7/88

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES





ASTRAGALUS PAYSONII (Rydb.) Barneby
Payson's Milkvetch

FAMILY: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

SYNONYMS: HAMOSA PAYSONII Rydb.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to w. WY and central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonneville, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTUION: Clearwater Mtns., Palisades Reservoir.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Ridges and openings within mixed coniferous forests. Often associated with logging and recent fires.

DESCRIPTION:
This taprooted perennial has multiple stems 2 to 4.5 dm (8 to 18 in) tall. The leaves have 7 to 15 leaf segments (leaflets) ranging from 5 to 20 mm long. The inner leaf is 4 to 9 cm (1.5 to 3.5 in) long. Stipules located at the junction of leaf and stem are 2 to 5 mm long and not united. Flowers are white, about 7 mm long, and have sepals about 3.5 mm long. Flowers in June and July.
The fruit is 10 to 17 mm long and 2.5 to 3.5 mm wide. Fruits are covered with fine short hairs and divided into two compartments. The seed pod turns papery and straw-colored when dry.

Payson's milkvetch is distinguished from other members of this genus by its green color, small white flowers, and compartmented fruit.

COMMENTS: Members of the genus Astragalus are usually difficult to identify.

7/88

ASTRAGALUS PAYSONII

BLECHNUM SPICANT (L.) Roth
Deerfern

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Circumboreal, south along the coast to CA. Disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Kootenai, Latah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Clearwater, St. Joe, Kaniksu; possibly occurring on Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Lower elevations, under 3,000 ft., in dense western red cedar forests on moist mineral soils.

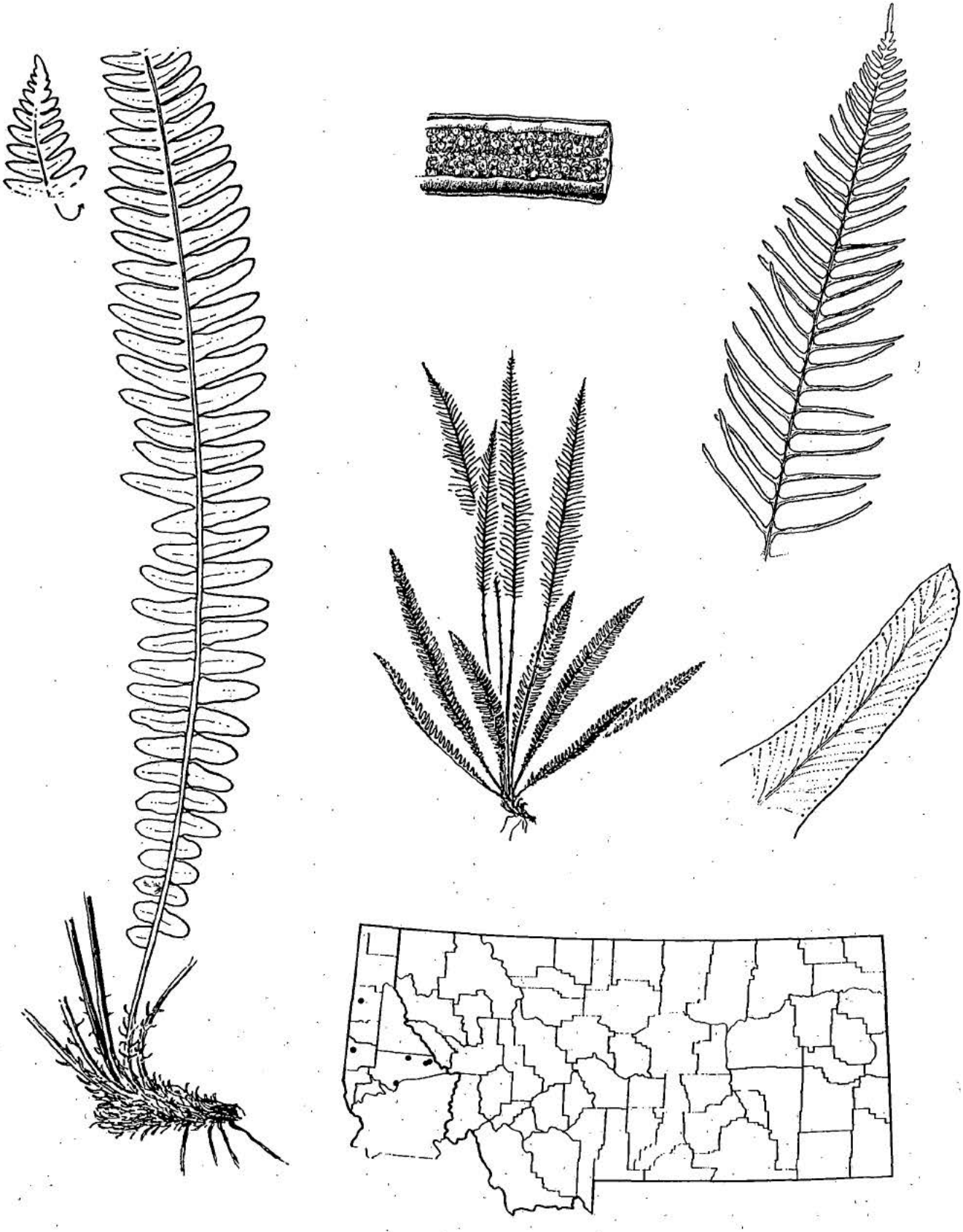
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial has a short creeping rhizome and two kinds of leaves. The center leaves are fertile (reproductive), tall, and have narrow leaf segments 1.5 to 2 mm wide. The outer leaves are short 2 to 8 dm (8 to 32 in) long, sterile, and have smooth-edged leaf segments 3 to 7 mm wide. Leaf petioles are reddish brown.

Deerfern is a distinctive species with its two types of leaves; however, if there are no reproductive leaves it can be confused with members of the genus Polystichum, which looks similar except its leaf segment margins are serrate.

COMMENTS: Deerfern appears to be sensitive to logging.

7/88

BLECHNUM SPICANT



BOTRYCHIUM MINGANENSE Vict.
Mingan Island Moonwort

FAMILY: Ophioglossaceae (Adder's Tongue Family)

SYNONYMS: BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA (L.) Swartz var. ONODAGENSE (Underw.) House.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE, MT - WATCH, ND - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Widespread species; circumboreal through ne. U.S., which is found in adjacent Can., and also in s. S. Am.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Pend'Oreille Lake.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

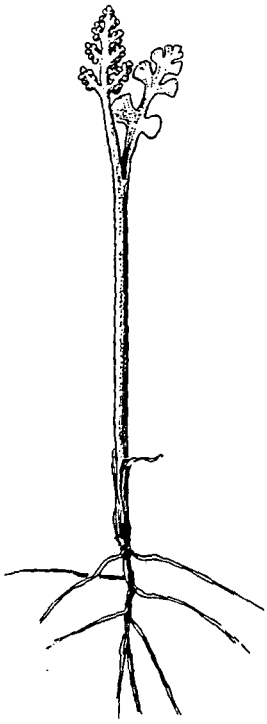
HABITAT:
Around mountain springs or moist and dense forests of western red cedar, Douglas fir, or western hemlock at middle to high elevations.

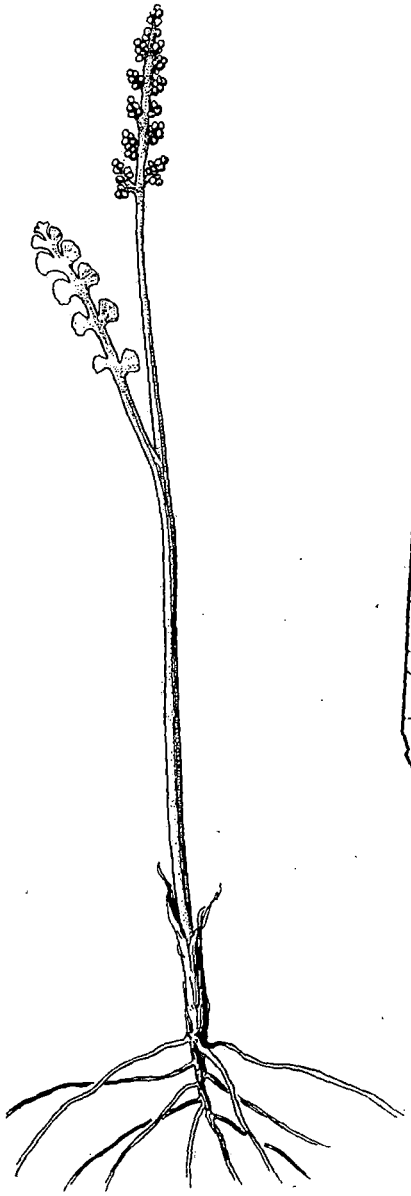
DESCRIPTION:
Mingan Island moonwort is a small inconspicuous perennial, about 6 to 18 cm (2.25 to 7 in) tall. The fertile portion of the plant is raised above a single, divided, sterile leaf blade. The yellowish green blade has leaf segments about as wide as they are long, and petiole about 5 mm long.

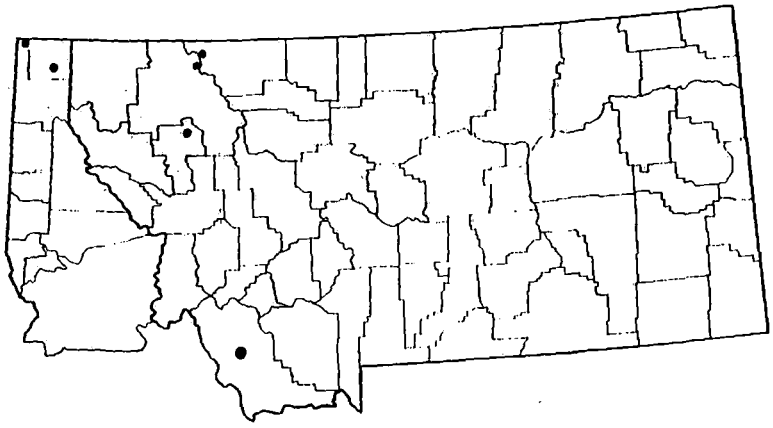
This species may be confused with Botrychium simplex, which has the leaf attached to the stem at ground level, instead of well above.

7/88

BOTRYCHIUM MINGANENSE







CALAMAGROSTIS TWEEDYI (Scribn.) Scribn.
Cascade Reedgrass

FAMILY: Poaceae (Grass Family)

SYNONYMS: DEYEUXIA TWEEDYI Scribn.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - SENSITIVE; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Central WA, n. ID, w. MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Bitterroot Mtns.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce, Lolo; possibly occurring on the Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Montane to subalpine slopes and moist meadows, usually growing in timber in deep, loose humus; 1280-1880 m (4200-6160 ft).

DESCRIPTION:
Cascade reedgrass is a rhizomatous perennial with stems up to 100 cm (39 in) tall. The leaves of fertile stems are flat, 7-13 mm broad, and usually less than 12 cm (5 in) long. Those of the short sterile shoots are narrower and up to 20 cm (8 in) long. The herbage is mostly glabrous, but the leaves are rough to the touch on the upper surface. The ligules are 6-15 mm long and have a jagged edge. The narrow, compact inflorescence is 8-16 cm (3-6 in) long and about 2 cm broad. Each spikelet usually consists of a pair of glumes and one flower (lemma and palea). The glumes are 5-9 mm long; the lemmas are slightly shorter and have a twisted, slightly bent awn. The hairs are at the base of the lemma (callus hairs) and are approximately 1 mm long. Flowering and fruiting in July and August.

This species could be confused with either C. rubescens or C. purpurascens; however, both of these have narrower leaves that are usually folded or with rolled edges, rather than flat. Calamagrostis rubescens usually has some long hairs at the point of leaf attachment. In addition, both of these other species have callus hairs that are usually at least 1.5 mm long.

COMMENTS:
This species appears to have a tolerance for open, disturbed areas, i.e., burned or logged ridges and slopes. Abundant flowering of this species has been observed in such sites in Montana.

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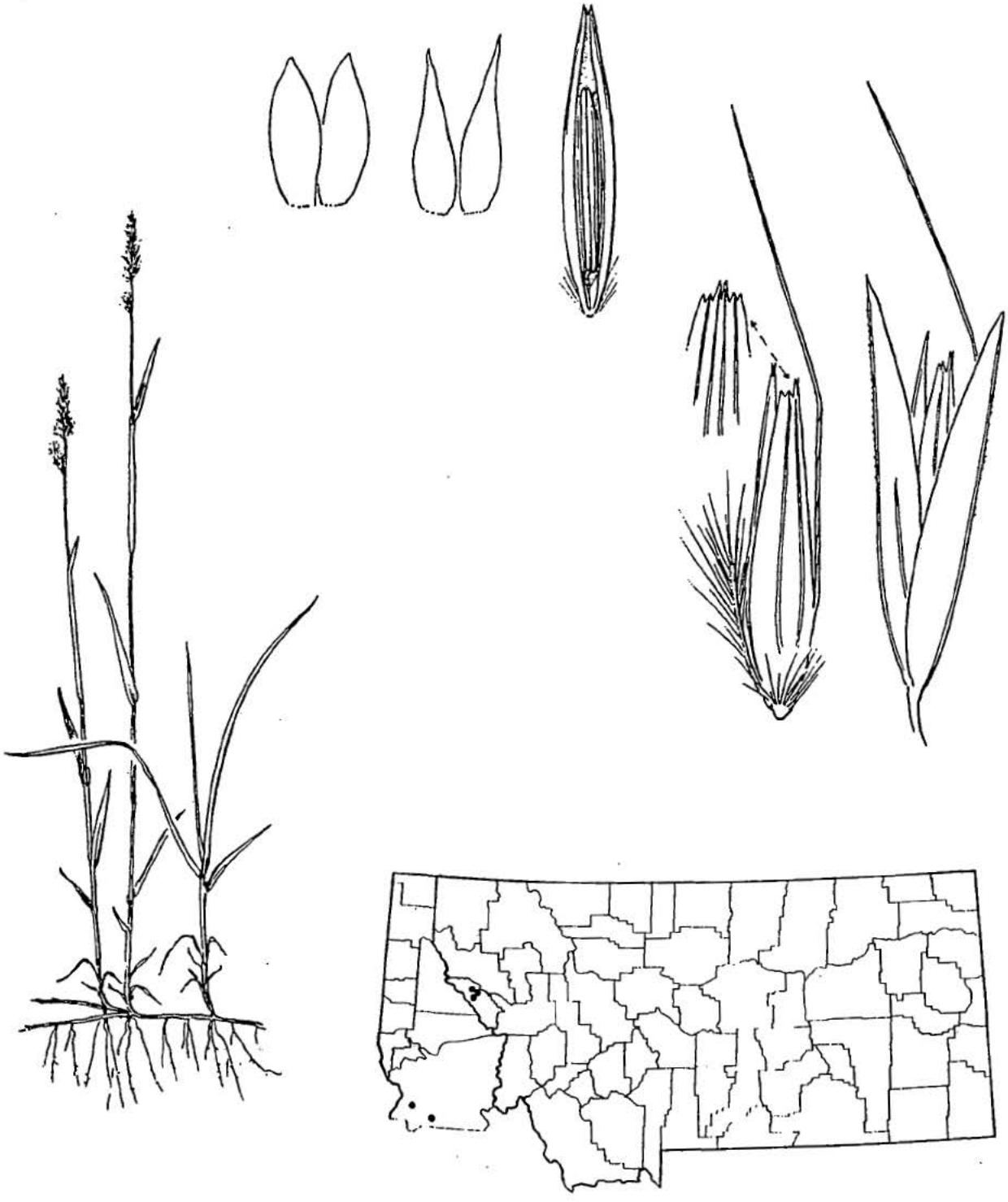
CALAMAGROSTIS TWEEDYI



CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS Dougl. var.MACULOSUS Nels. & Macbr. ex Macbr.
Green-band Mariposa

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: CALOCHORTUS MACULOSUS A. Nels. & Macbr.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3T2/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to the Palouse Region of ID and adjacent WA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Nez Perce.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Palouse Prairie.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area on the Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Grasslands of the Snake River Canyon, on thin rocky soils supporting communities of bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg's bluegrass.

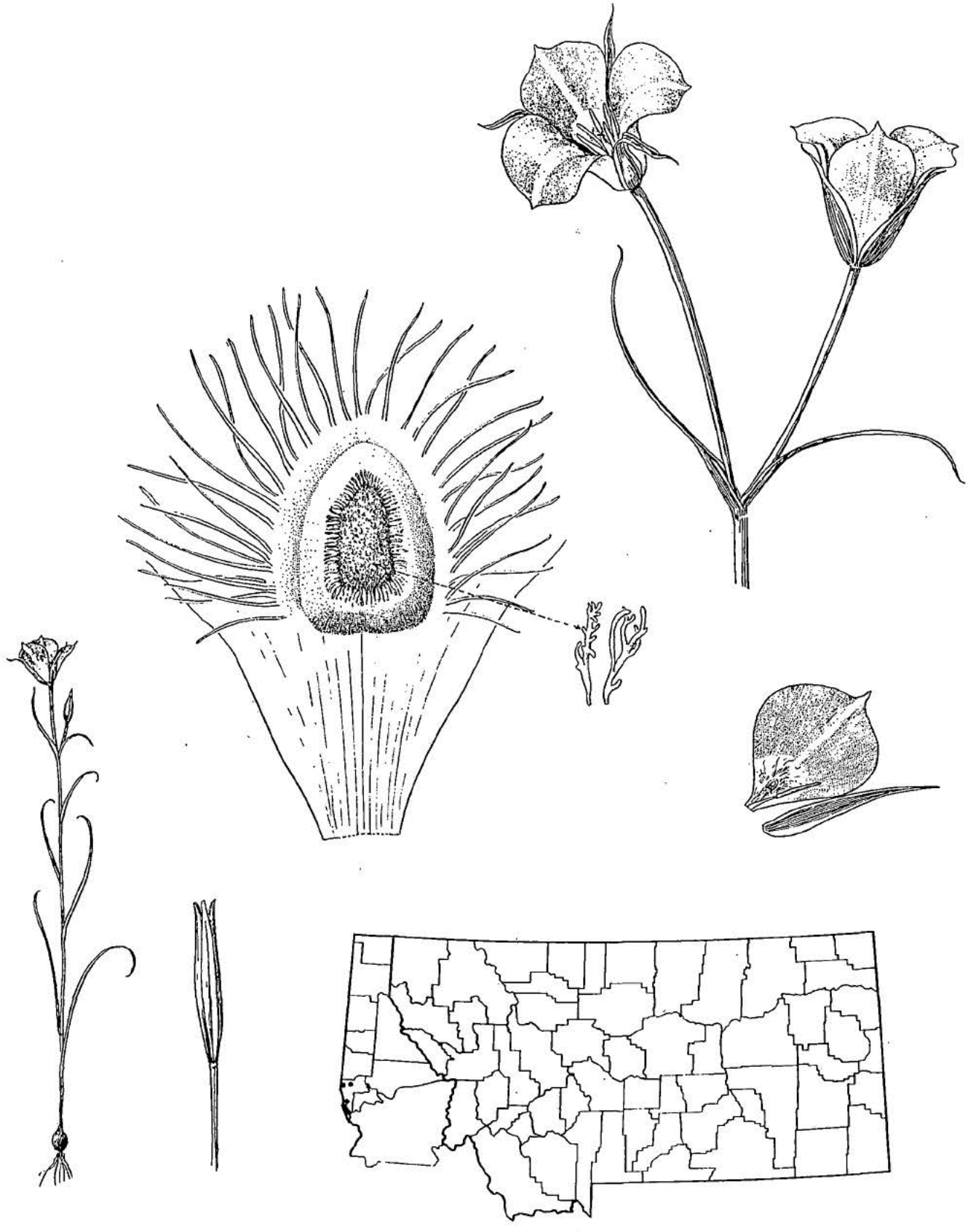
DESCRIPTION:
Green-band mariposa is a perennial that grows from a small bulb. The single stem ranges from 2 to 5 dm (8 to 20 in) tall. The single basal leaf is narrow and 'V' shaped in cross section. Flowers are erect and vary from 1 to 3. The white petals have a green stripe down the center. Sepals are narrow and usually longer than the petals. Fruit is a triangular, lanceolate capsule. Flowers from May through July.

This species is easily distinguished from others in this genus by the long narrow capsules, sepals that are usually longer than the petals, and the green band running the length of the white petals.

COMMENTS:
Highly palatable to livestock. Much of the plant's habitat has been lost to cultivation.

7/88

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS var. MACULOSUS



CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS Dougl.
Broad-fruit Mariposa

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G1/S1.

GLOBAL DISTIBUTION: Endemic to e. WA and central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Palouse Prairie.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forest, and grasslands of bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue.

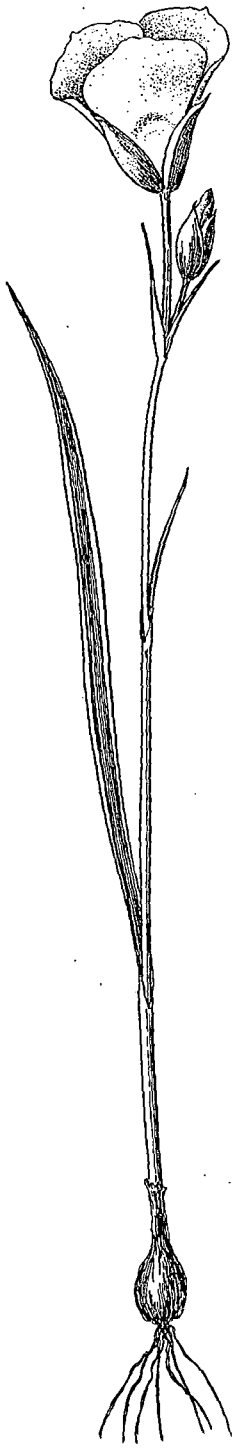
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial is 2 to 4 dm (8 to 14 in) tall. The basal leaf is flat, 10 to 25 mm (.33 to 1 in) wide and 1 to 3 dm (4 to 10 in) long, and tapers toward both ends. There are 1 to 3 erect flowers which have a deep purple crescent above the gland on each of the lavender petals. Sepals are shorter than the petals and have an ovate to lanceolate shape. The fruit is erect, 3-winged and orbicular to oblong when mature.

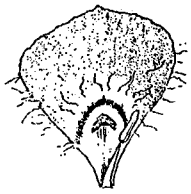
Calochortus nitidus is closely associated with the more common Calochortus eurycarpus. The primary difference is the purple patch on the petal; it is crescent shaped on C. nitidus and almost orbicular on C. eurycarpus. An additional characteristic that separates it from other species is its erect, orbicular to oblong fruit capsule.

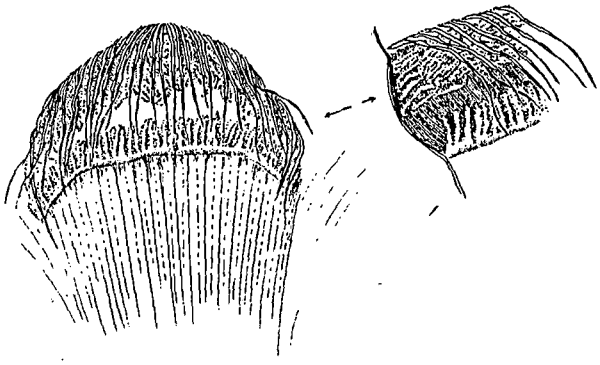
COMMENTS:
Livestock grazing and loss of habitat due to cultivation are threats to this species.

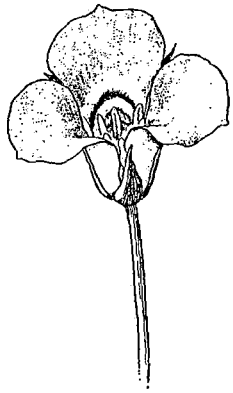
7/88

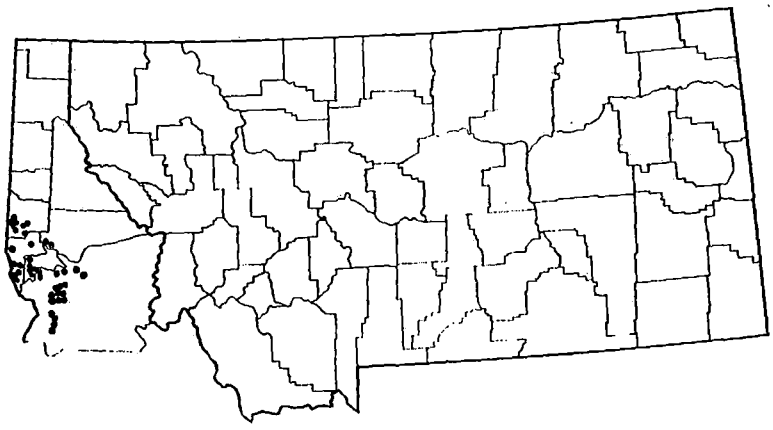
CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS











CARDAMINE CONSTANCEI Detl.
Constance's Bittercrest

FAMILY: Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Shoshone, Clearwater, Idaho, Nez Perce.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Low elevation mesic forests.

NATIONAL FORESTS(S):
Nez Perce, Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene; possibly occurring on the St. Joe, Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Near major streams under western red cedar.

DESCRIPTION:
This perennial has a slender rhizome and undissected leaves on the upper portion of the unbranched stem, which ranges from 1.5 to 3 dm (6 to 12 in) long. Flowers are not common, but when produced are 4 petaled and pink, 2 to 2.5 cm (0.75 to 1 in) long. Sepals vary from 6 to 7 mm long. Flowering occurs during May and June.

The unique features of this species are its pink flowers and undissected leaves.

COMMENTS:
Constance's bittercrest appears to be favored by light disturbance. It does not tend to flower under a dense tree canopy and can be shaded out.

7/88

CARDAMINE CONSTANCEI

CAREX CALIFORNICA Bailey
California Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade Mtns., from n. WA to CA. Disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Lochsa and Selway rivers.

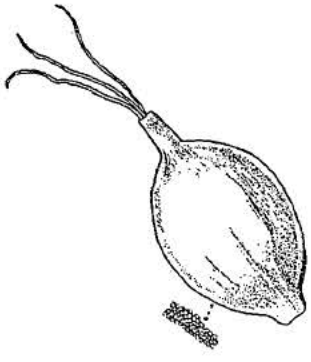
NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater; possibly occurring on the St. Joe, Nez Perce.

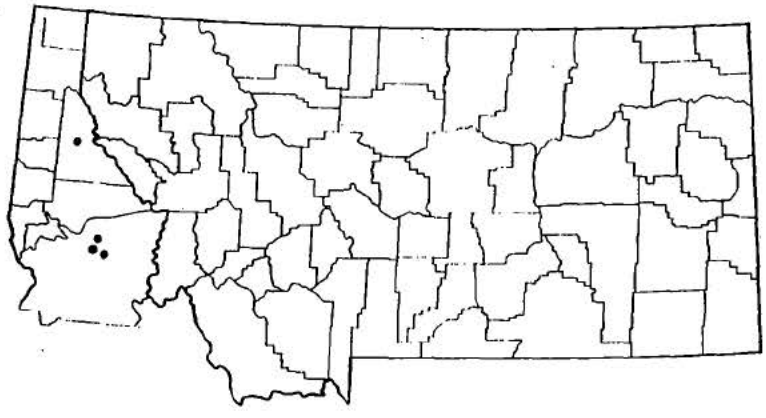
HABITAT: Meadows or brushy slopes; from near sea level to 4,000 ft.

DESCRIPTION:
This sedge has a scaly, creeping rootstock and stems arise singly or in small tufts, 2 to 7 dm (8 to 28 in) tall. The lower leaves are bladeless, having a purplish to reddish brown sheath only. The flat upper leaves are 2 to 5 mm wide. The inflorescence is composed of slender clusters of 15 to 35 flowers, 2 to 5 cm (0.75 to 2 in) long. The upper flower cluster is all male or has male flowers above female flowers. Lower flower clusters are entirely female. The perigynia, a sac-like structure enclosing the female flower, is 3.3 to 5 mm long. The achene has 3 stigmas.

7/88

CAREX CALIFORNICA





CORNUS NUTTALLII Aud.
Pacific Dogwood

FAMILY: Cornaceae (Dogwood Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade Mtns. from B.C. to CA. Disjunct near Lowell, Idaho.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Low elevation mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater; possibly occurring on Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Found in open brushfields and western red cedar forests at low elevations.

DESCRIPTION:
This plant is usually a shrub, but can attain the size of a small tree. Its smooth bark is brown on the older branches and purple on the younger. The leaves are opposite, and 4 to 10 cm (1.5 to 4 in) long. Flowers are tightly clustered and surrounded by large 2 to 7 cm (0.75 to 2.75 in) long, snowy white to pinkish bracts. Flowers April through June. The fleshy fruit is bright red.

COMMENTS:
Extensive mortality of Cornus nuttallii along the Lochsa River has recently been observed. The cause is presently undetermined.

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CORNUS NUTTALLII

CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM Kell.
Clustered Lady's Slipper

FAMILY: Orchidaceae (Orchid Family).

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Western North American species extending from B.C. to CA and east to CO, WY, and MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah, Kootenai, Clearwater, Shoshone, Idaho, Latah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Clearwater, Nez Perce, St. Joe; possibly occurring on Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Open, dry to moist coniferous forests.

DESCRIPTION:
Clustered lady's slipper is a perennial with a hairy stem 5 to 20 cm (2 to 8 in) tall. Two opposite leaves occur on the upper portion of the stem. Flowers form a terminal cluster, and are greenish yellow with brownish purple margins. The flowering period is from April through July.

Species in the genus Listera resemble this species; however, they are smaller and have flowers arranged in an elongate cluster. Also, stem hairs are not as prominent.

COMMENTS:
This is an inconspicuous plant that is rarely abundant and is therefore easily overlooked. Historical collection sites in Montana have not been relocated and new populations have not been found.

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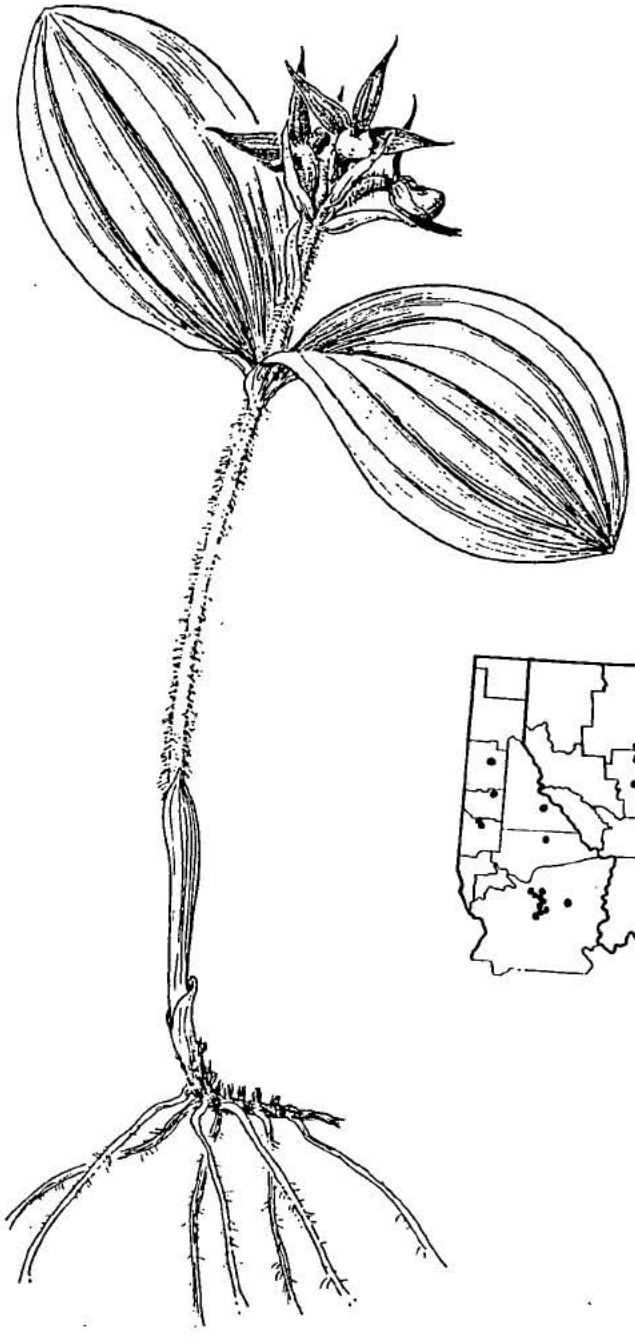
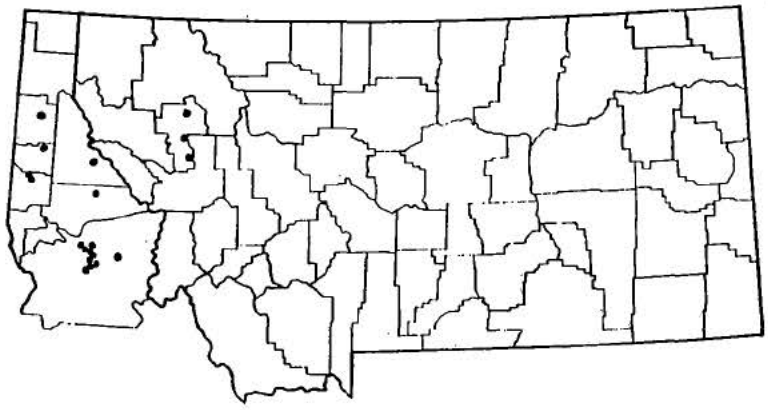
CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM





DASYNOTUS DAUBENMIREI Johnst.
Dasynotus

FAMILY: Boraginaceae (Borage Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Central ID Mtns.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Mid-elevations under western red cedar and grand fir and subalpine fir with pachistima as an associated species. Favors stand openings and soil disturbance.

DESCRIPTION:
Dasynotus is a rhizomatous perennial from 3 to 6 dm (12 to 24 in) tall. Leaves are mostly on the mid and upper portions of the stem with the lower leaves reduced in size. Leaves range from 7 to 17 cm (2.75 to 7 in) and with a width of 1.5 to 3.5 cm (0.5 to 1.5 in) wide. Coarse hairs grow on both sides of the leaves. Flowers have united white petals, 12 to 15 mm long with throat appendages about 4 mm long. Flowers are arranged in a loose terminal cluster, and bloom June through July.

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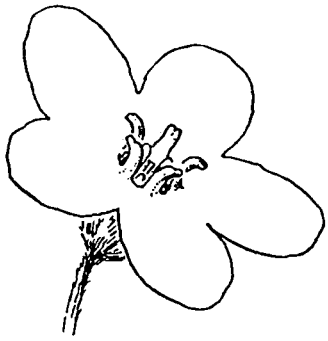
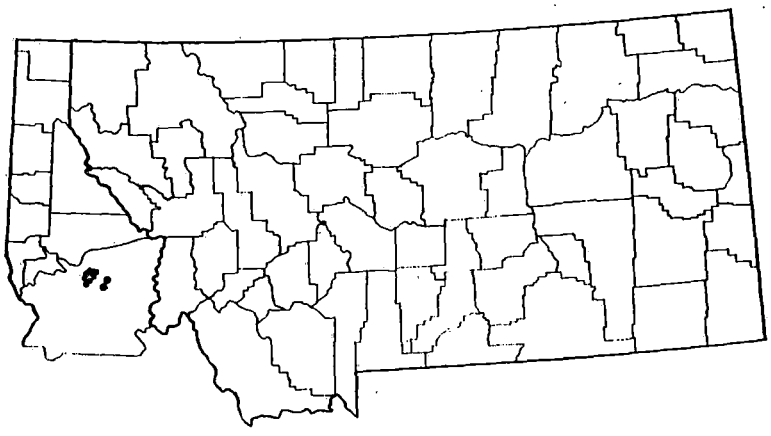
DASYNOTUS DAUBENMIREI





DODECATHEON DENTATUM Hook.
White Shooting Star

FAMILY: Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: East side of the Cascades from B.C., WA to central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah, Clearwater, Shoshone.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, St. Joe; possibly occurring on Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Moist, shaded, mossy rocks under western red cedar and occasionally Douglas fir.

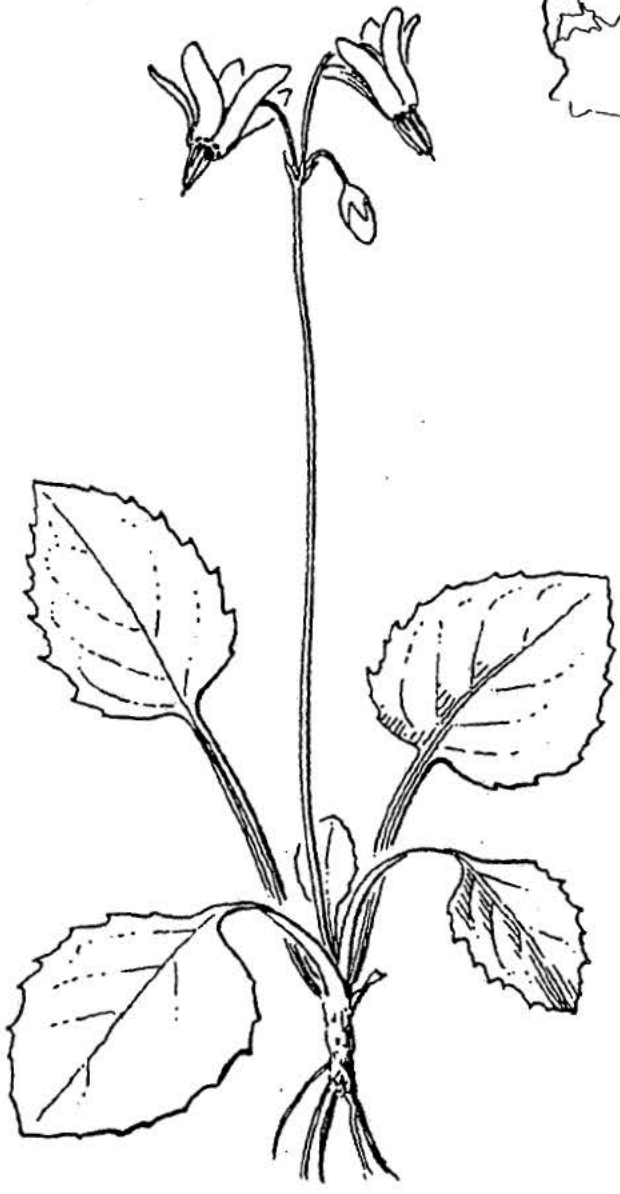
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial forms short, ascending rhizomes. The leaves are glabrous, ovate to oblong, and 3 to 10 cm (1 to 4 in) long. Flowers are clustered at the end of a 1.5 to 4 dm (5 to 16 in) tall, glabrous stem. The white flowers have a yellow corolla tube with a reddish-purple ring at the base. Anthers are deep red, 6 to 10 mm long. Flowering occurs from May through July.

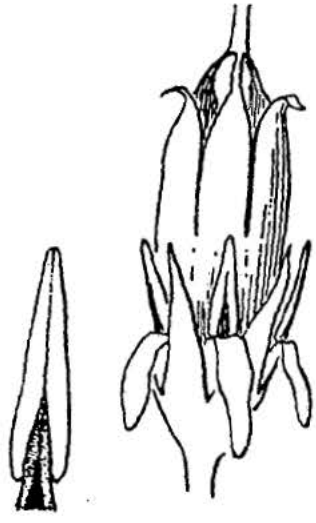
White flowers distinguish this species from the others in the genus, along with leaves that are widest near their base.

COMMENTS: Sensitive to disturbance and trampling.

7/88

DODECATHEON DENTATUM





DODECATHEON HENDERSONII Gray
Henderson's Shooting Star

FAMILY: Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West side of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas from Vancouver Island to s. CA. Disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce; possibly occurring on Kaniksu, St. Joe.

HABITAT:
Low-lying western red cedar forests. Associated species are Adiantum pedatum and Polystichum munitum.

DESCRIPTION:
This is a perennial that grows from numerous bulblets. The leaves are basal, 3 to 14 cm (1 to 6 in) long and ovate to deltoid elliptic in shape. Flowers are clustered at the top of the 1 to 3 dm (4 to 12 in) stem. Petals are deep magenta to light orchid and 15 to 25 mm (.5 to 1 in) long. Anthers 4 to 6 mm long, deep red to purple, supported by filiments that unite into a tube 2 to 4 mm long. Flowering occurs from March through June.

This species is distinguished by its large size and grows on wet substrates. Dodecatheon jeffreyi is the only other member of this genus found in the vicinity.

COMMENTS:
There are only two known locations for this species in Idaho. Both occur on National Forest land.

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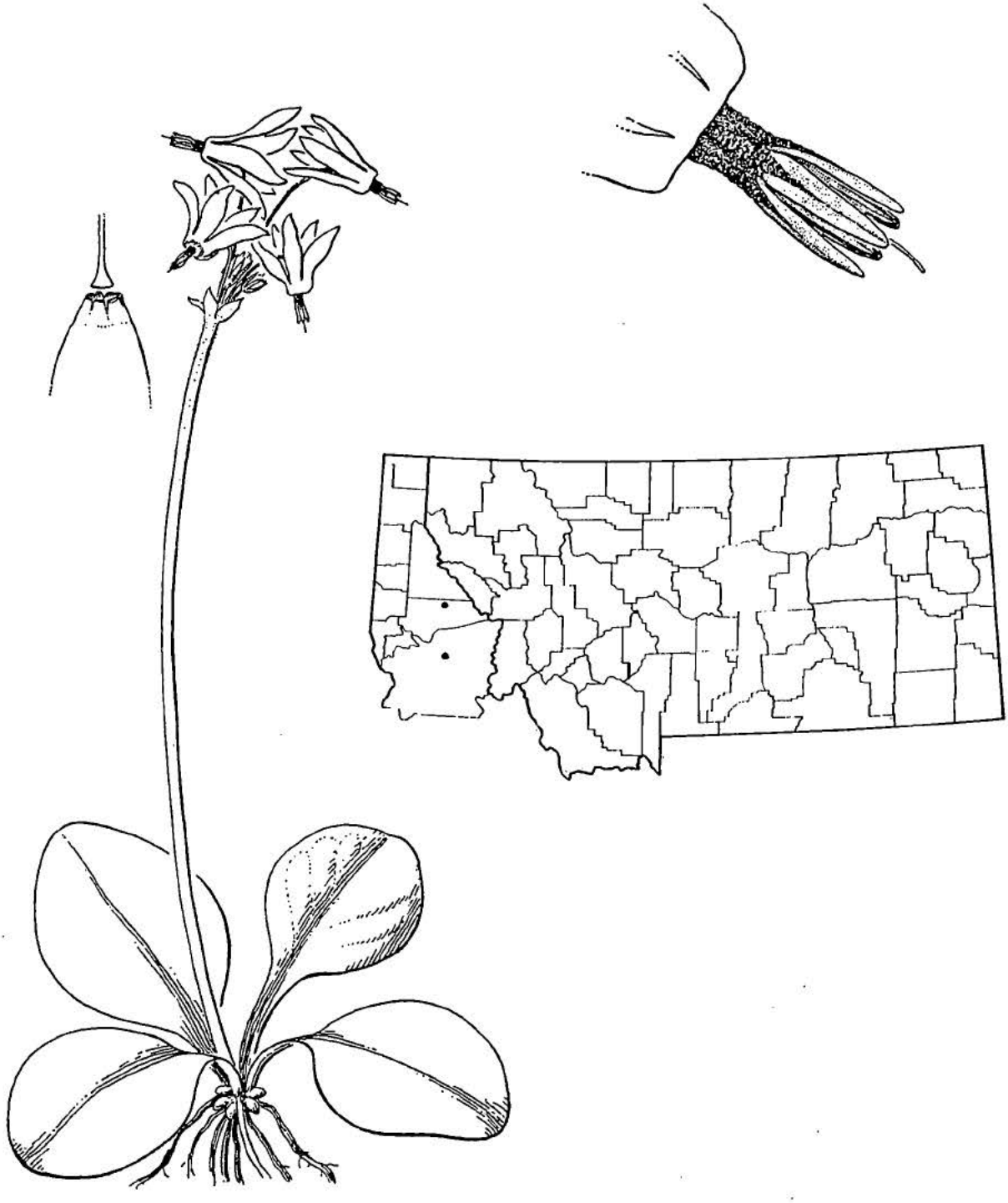
DODECATHEON HENDERSONII



DOUGLASIA IDAHOENSIS D. Henderson
Idaho Douglasia

FAMILY: Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

CITATION:
Henderson, D. 1981. A new Douglasia (Primulaceae) from Idaho. Brittonia 33(1):52-56.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G1/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Valley.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:
Mountain ridges or ne. facing slopes where soils are derived from granite or quartzite.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Subapline, open, gravelly sites. Some associated species are subalpine fir and beargrass.

DESCRIPTION:
Idaho douglasia is a mat-forming perennial. Its leaves vary from 7 to 11 mm long and 1 to 1.7 mm wide. Flowers are pink with a yellow throat, and clustered on 1 to 6 mm long stalks. Subtending each flower cluster are 5 to 7 bracts. Fruit is a capsule with 1 to several dark reddish brown to blackish seeds.

No other members of this genus have been found within the range of this species; however, Douglasia montana is found in western Montana and parts of Idaho. It can be separated from Idaho douglasia by the presence of only 1 to 3 bracts below the flower cluster.

COMMENTS:
Less than 1,000 individuals are known to exist, all close to roads. Recreational activities could be a threat.

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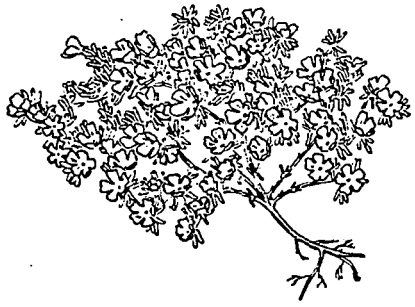
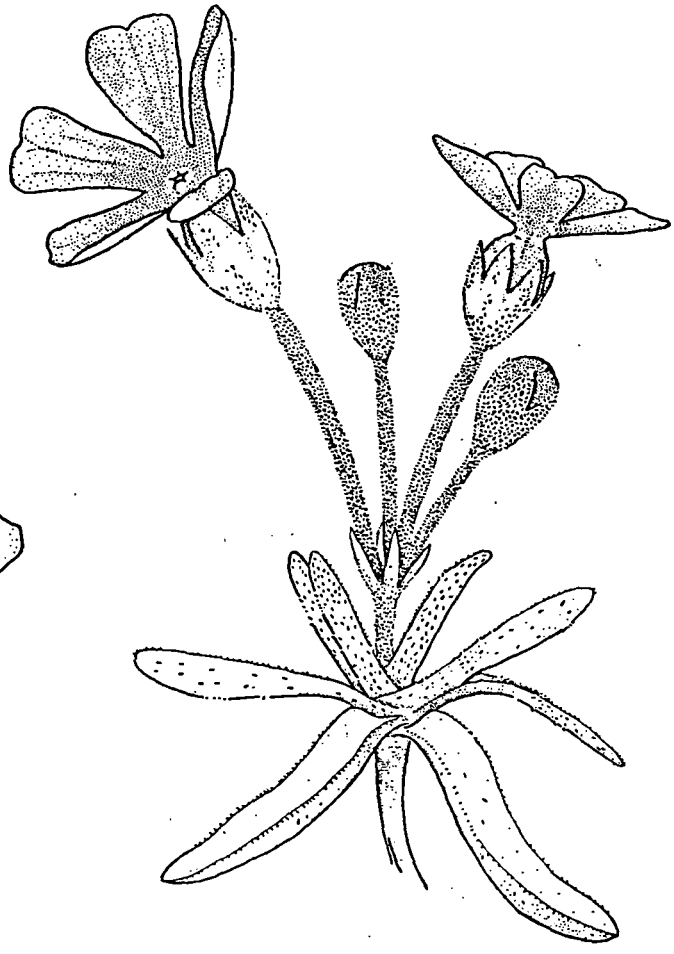
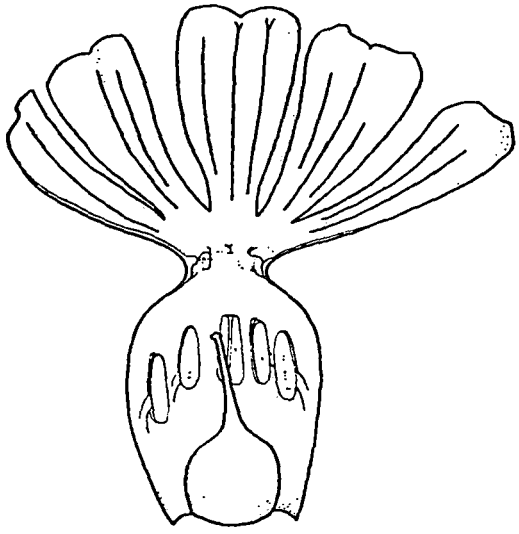
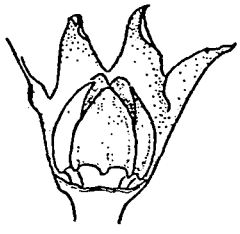
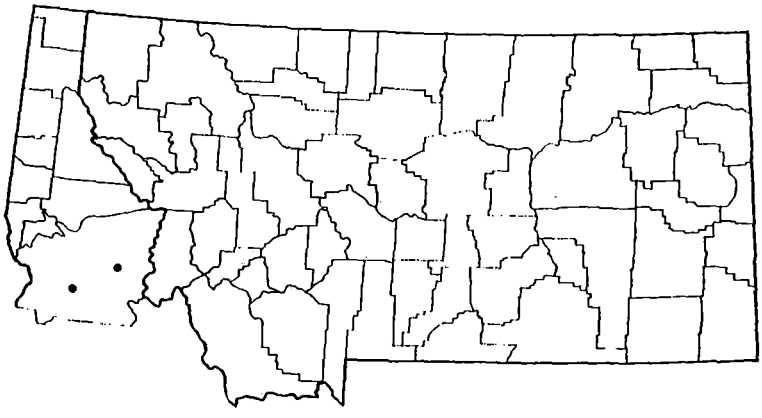
DOUGLASIA IDAHOENSIS

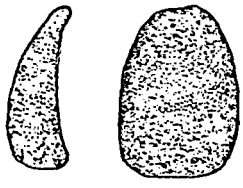












EBUROPHYTON AUSTINIAE (Gray) Heller
Phantom Orchid

FAMILY: Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

SYNONYMS: CEPHALANTHERA AUSTINIAE Heller.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Olympic and Cascade Mountains, WA, OR, and CA Cascade Mountains. Disjunct in w.-central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce, St. Joe; possibly on Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Grows under old growth western red cedar and grand fir.

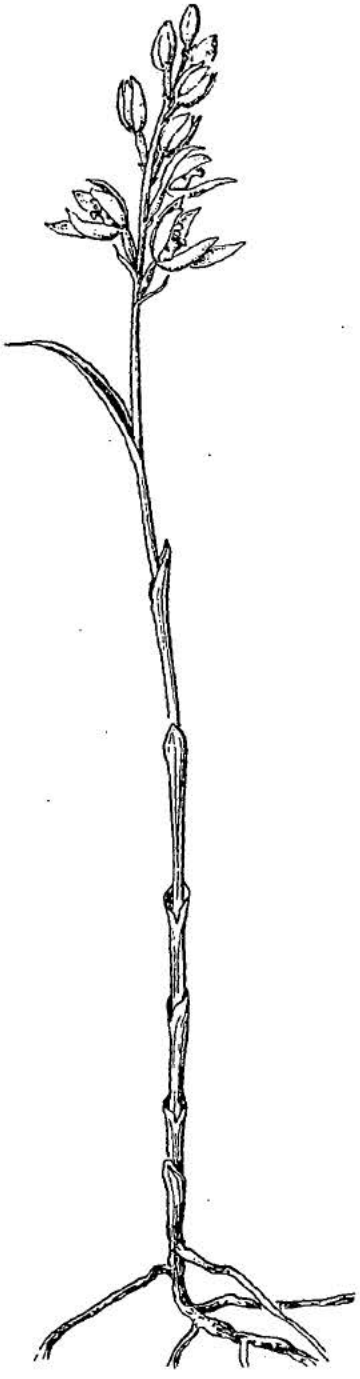
DESCRIPTION:
The phantom orchid is a perennial which lacks chlorophyll and turns brown with age. It is entirely white except for a yellow patch on the flower. The plant stands 2 to 5 dm (8 to 20 in) tall, has 5 to 20 large flowers with sepals and petals about equal, 10-20 mm long.

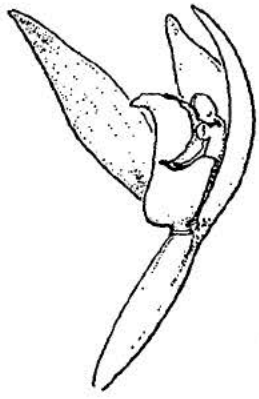
It may be confused with either Hypopitys or Pityopus, both of which have 4 petals and a pinkish color, or with Monotropa which has only 1 flower.

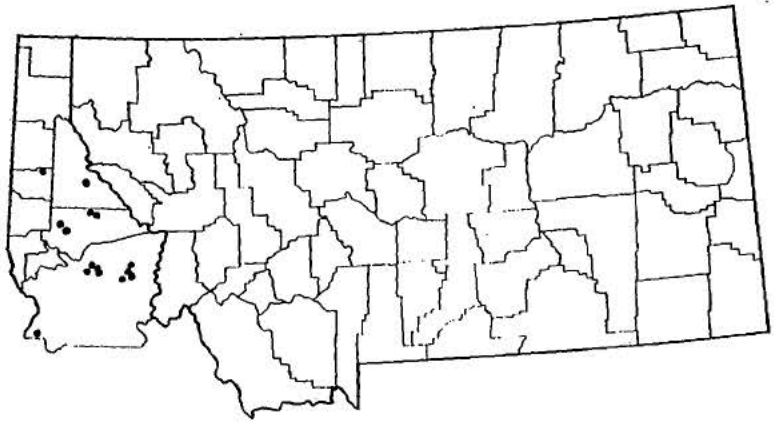
COMMENTS: Uncommon.

7/88

EBUROPHYTON AUSTINIAE







FESTUCA SUBULIFLORA Scribn.
Crinkle-awn Fescue

FAMILY: Poaceae (Grass Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the the Cascades from B.C. to nw. CA. Disjunct in central Idaho.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Lower western red cedar zone.

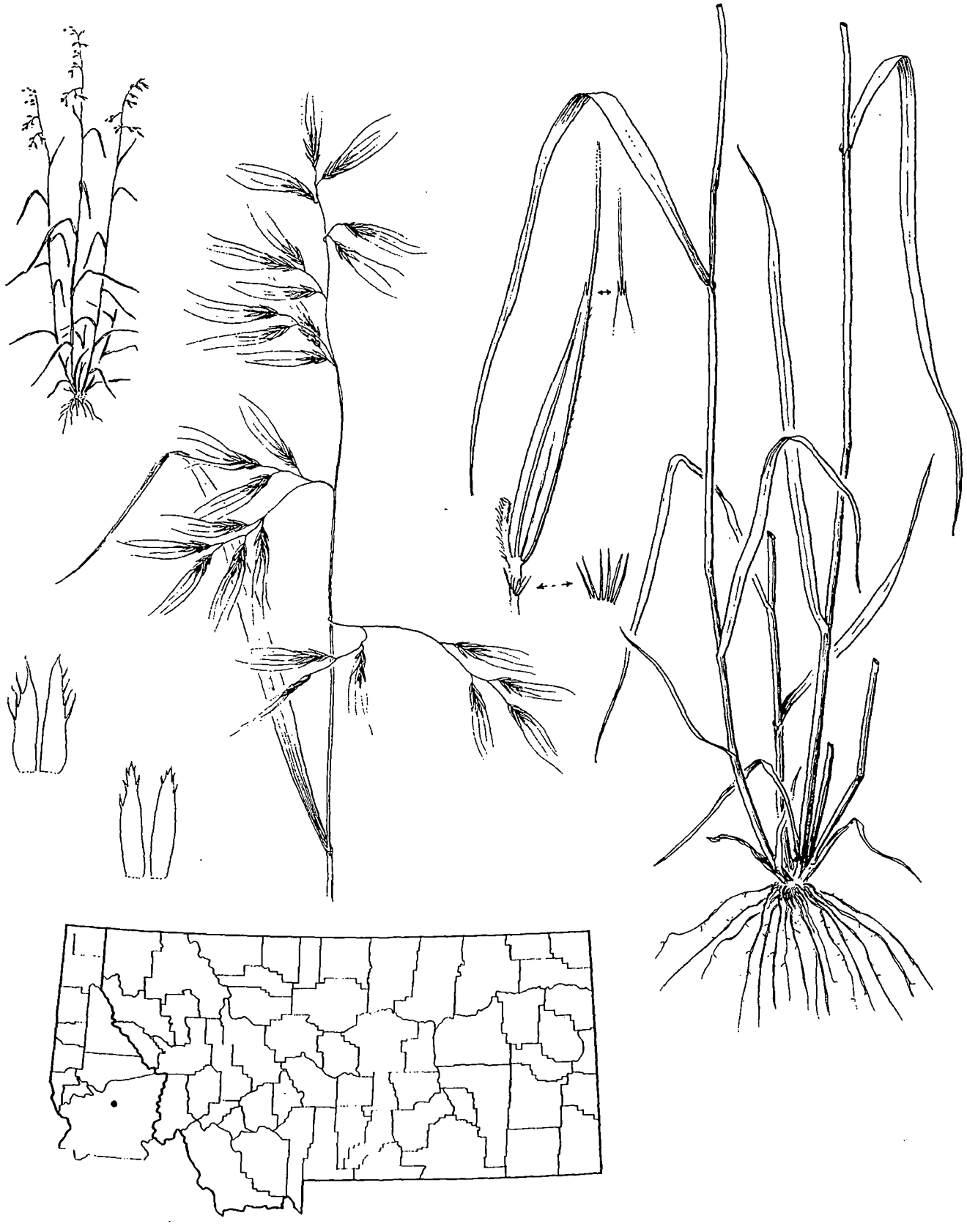
DESCRIPTION:
Crinkle-awn fescue is a tufted perennial which usually grows over 5 dm (20 in) tall. It has a slightly drooping inflorescence with few branches. The leaves tend to droop, are 3 to 8 mm wide, and lack auricles. The ligule is about 5 mm high with marginal cilia almost as long as the membraneous portion. Spikelets contain 3 to 5 flowers. The first glume is 3 to 4 mm long and the second glume is 4 to 5.5 mm long. Each flower has a 7 mm long, strongly five-veined lemma with a 10 to 15 mm long awn. Flowers May through July.

This species is distinguished from the other fescues by the long awns, and cilia on the ligule, and the absence of auricles.

COMMENTS:
Only one population is known to exist in the Clearwater drainage. Logging activities may be a threat.

7/88

FESTUCA SUBULIFLORA



GAULTHERIA HISPIDULA (L.) Muhl.
Creeping Snowberry

FAMILY: Ericaceae (Heath Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Boreal; from Labrador w. to B.C., south into n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Boreal.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Sphagnum substrates surrounded by deep coniferous woods.

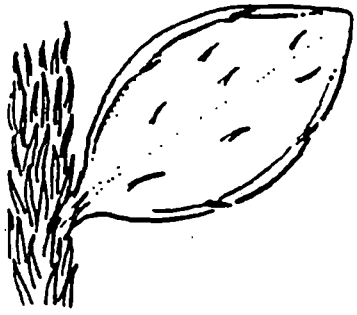
DESCRIPTION:
This small creeping shrub has brownish hairs on its stem. The leaves are evergreen, with brownish hairs on their undersides and smooth rolled margins. Leaves range from 4 to 10 mm long and 1.5 to 2.5 mm wide. The pink bell-shaped flowers are 4-lobed. Filiments, which support the anthers, are flattened. The fruit is a white berry 3 to 5 mm thick. Flowering occurs May through June.

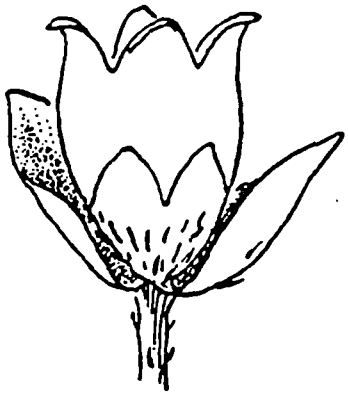
This species is distinguished from other members of its genus by leaves that are less than 10 mm long. Vaccinium oxycoccus, when not in fruit or flower, may be confused with this species except that stems lack or have few hairs.

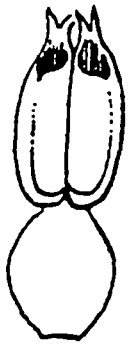
COMMENTS:
Peat mining could be a threat to this species, as well as, collecting for ornamental purposes.

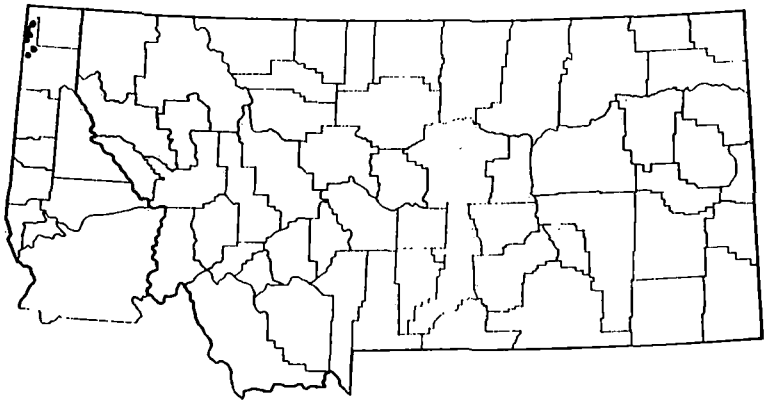
7/88

GAULTHERIA HISPIDULA









GRINDELIA HOWELLII Steyerm.
Howell's Gumweed

FAMILY: Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

UFSF REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G2/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Northern ID, w.-central MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Blackfoot and Clearwater river drainages.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): St. Joe, Lolo; possibly occurring on Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Various disturbed and natural habitats, including roadsides, grazed pastures, pine plantations, forest openings, river terraces, and native grasslands; 760-1490 m (2500-4880 ft).

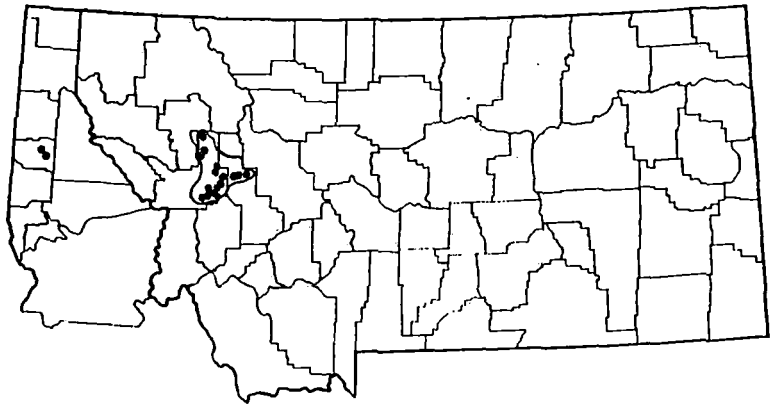
DESCRIPTION:
Howell's gumweed is a short-lived perennial with stems up to 90 cm (35 in) tall that are woody at the base, and clustered on a taproot. The basal leaves are lanceshaped, broadest toward the tip, and up to 20 cm (8 in) long. The clasping stem leaves are reduced in size and entire-margined, or with shallow, ill-defined teeth. The herbage is resinous and glandular. The stem is glandular-haired, and usually has several long, soft hairs. The flowering heads are borne in a terminal, open, leafy inflorescence. The numerous, narrow, involucral bracts are resinous and have green, recurved tips. The yellow rays (petal-like outer flowers) are about 1 cm long. The heads are 8-25 mm across the top (not including the rays). The 'seeds' (achenes) are flat on the top, with a few stiff bristles that are easily removed. Flowering in July and August.

This species is very similar to G. nana and G. squarrosa. It is distinguished by having glandular, and often hairy, rather than glabrous, stems.

COMMENTS:
This species is tolerant of disturbance, however, numerous populations are small and possibly ephemeral. Monitoring will be necessary to determine overall trends.

7/88

GRINDELIA HOWELLII



HALIMOLOBOS PERPLEXA (Hend.) Rollins var. PERPLEXA
Puzzling Halimolobos

FAMILY: Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4T2/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic variety in w. central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Adams, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Little Salmon River.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
Associated with ponderosa pine, Idaho fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass on loose gravel, talus slopes, roadcuts, and cliffs.

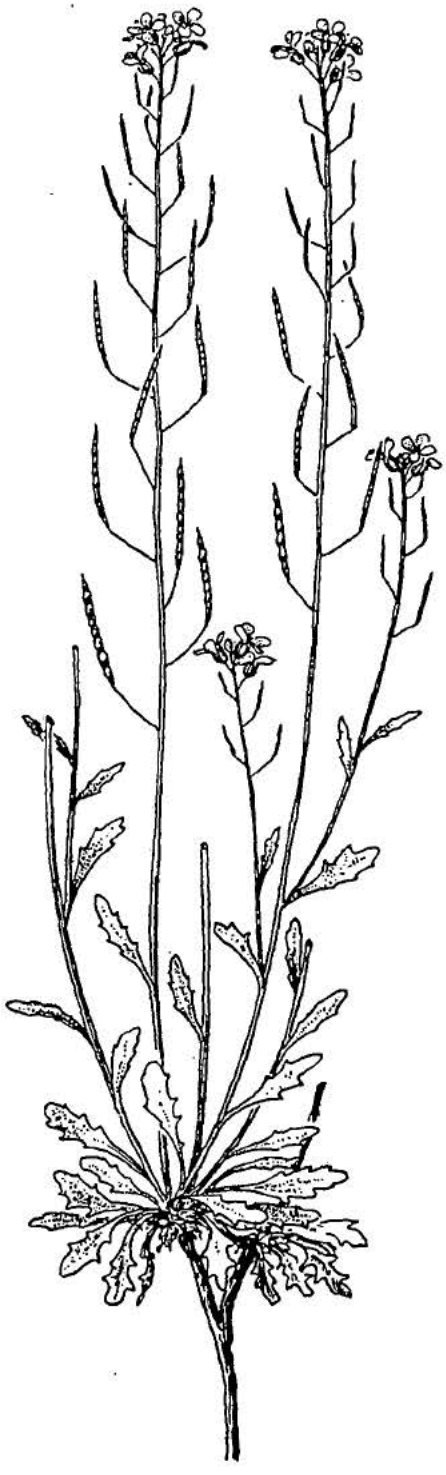
DESCRIPTION:
Puzzling halimolobos is a biennial or weak perennial with one to several stems 1 to 3.5 dm (4 to 13.5 in) tall. The stems are grayish with stalked 3-to 7-rayed hairs. The leaves are small with the upper ones reduced in size. Flowers are arranged in elongate clusters. Petals are white to pinkish and 6 to 8 mm long. Each flower is supported by a 5 to 10 mm long pedicel. The ascending fruit is 1 to 2 cm (0.25 to 0.75 in) long and 1 to 1.2 mm wide. Seeds are arranged in a single row. Flowering occurs in May through June.

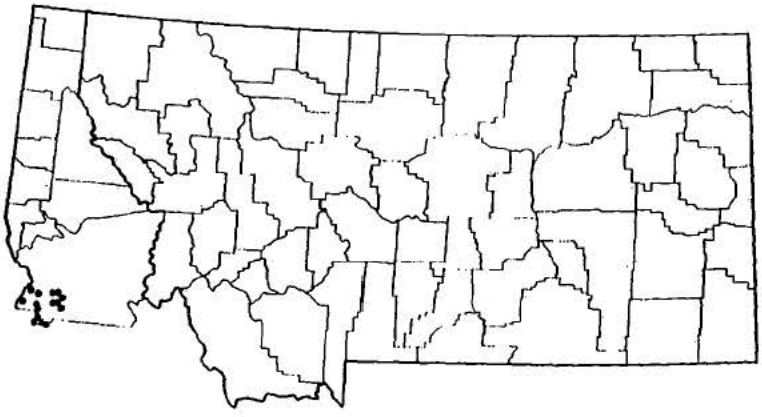
Some distinguishing features of puzzling halimolobos is its long, narrow ascending fruit with one row of seeds, and the 3- to 7-rayed hairs. Other features are its white to pinkish petals, nonclasping stem leaves, and coarsely toothed basal leaves.

COMMENTS:
This species primarily occurs within a few miles of the Little Salmon River and could be threatened by road construction.

7/88

HALIMOLOBOS PERPLEXA var. PERPLEXA





JUNCUS EFFUSUS L. var. PACIFICUS Fern. & Wieg.
Soft Rush

FAMILY: Juncaceae (Rush Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Cascade Mtn. summits to the Pacific Coast. Disjunct in ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Canyon, Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily coastal.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater; possibly on St. Joe.

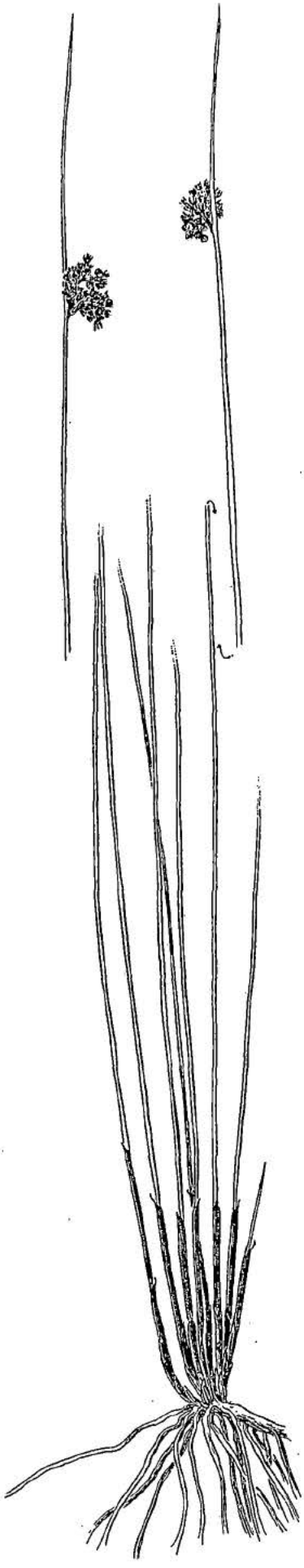
HABITAT:
Bog-like areas near streams and ponds. Some associated species are Alnus rubra and Scirpus microcarpus.

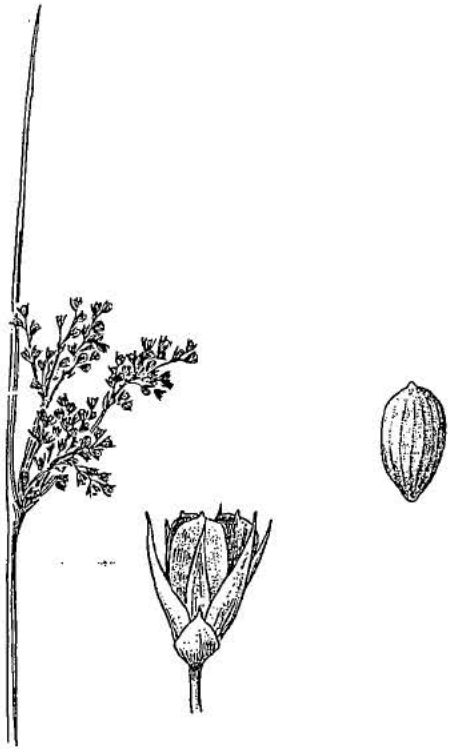
DESCRIPTION:
Soft rush is a tufted perennial with stout rhizomes. Its stems are leafless, round, and 2 to 10 dm (8 to 38 in) tall. Flowers are in 2.5 to 15 cm (1 to 6 in) long clusters and appear to grow from the side of the stem. The greenish petals and sepals are 2.5 to 3.5 mm long. Anthers are about 1 mm long, and 3 in number. The fruit is a dry capsule that is almost as long as the petals and sepals.

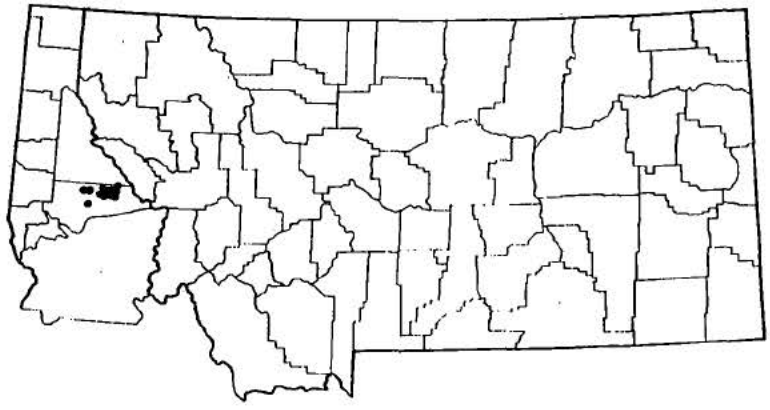
COMMENTS:
This variety grows with Juncus effusus var. compactus and some hybridization may exist. It occurs in the Beaver Creek, North Fork Clearwater area.

7/88

JUNCUS EFFUSUS var. PACIFICUS







LOMATIUM ROLLINSII Math. & Const.
Rollins' Desert Parsley

FAMILY: Apiaceae (Parsley Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: Idaho - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Endemic to the canyon of the Snake River in e. OR, se. WA, w. central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Nez Perce.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Snake River Canyon and Hell's Canyon.

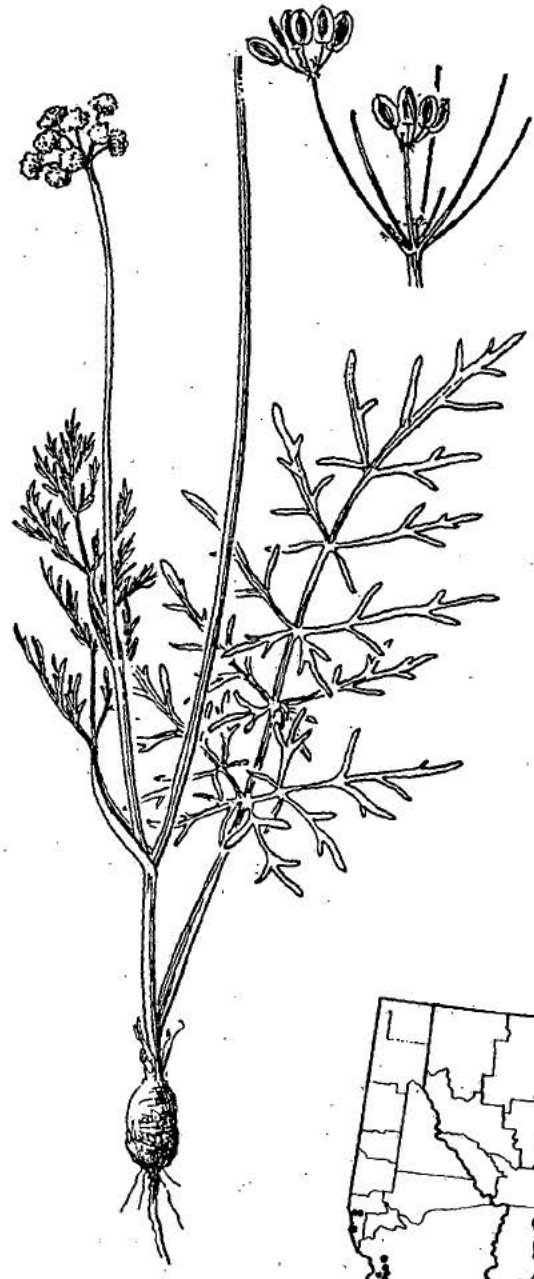
NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce; possibly on Clearwater.

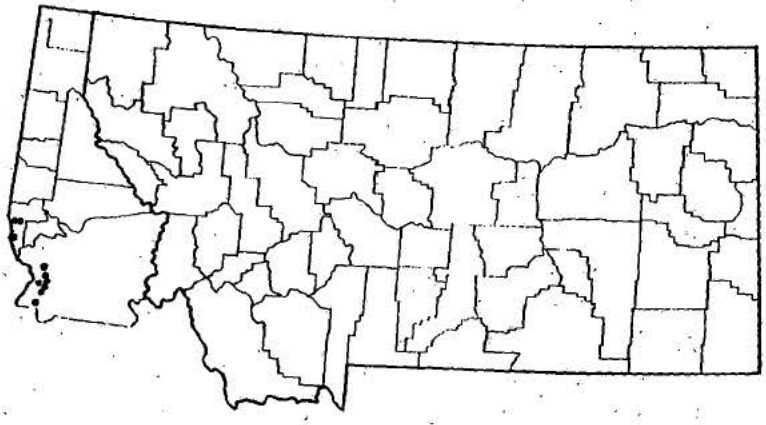
HABITAT:
Moist; deep grass-covered soil, sand bars, and rocky slopes. Associated with bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and Sandberg's bluegrass. Within 50 to 1000 vertical ft. of the Snake River.

DESCRIPTION:
Rollins' desert parsley is a perennial with a short, tuberous-thickened taproot. Flowering stems are mostly 2 to 7 dm (8 to 28 in) tall. The leaves are basal or on the stem, and divided into segments usually less than 1 cm (0.5 in) long. Both the leaves and stems are covered with fine hairs and have a rough feel. Flowers are yellow and grow in terminal clusters. The fruit is 5 to 8 mm long, elliptic in shape, hairless, and thin-edged. Flowers in April.

7/88

LOMATIUM ROLLINSII





LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM L.
Bog Clubmoss

FAMILY: Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Circumboreal; s. WA (west of Cascades), n. ID, and nw. MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Bogs.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Sphagnum bogs.

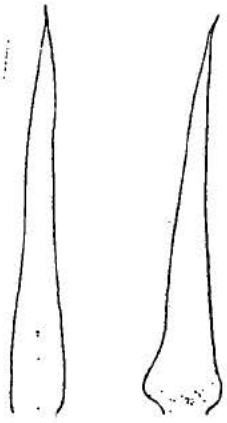
DESCRIPTION:
The main stem is annual, elongate, prostrate or arching, and gives rise to erect branches 1 dm high. Leaves are crowded, 4 to 8 mm long, and less than 1 mm wide, and broadest near the base. Reproductive structures are subtended by leaf-like sporophylls on the upper portions of the erect branches.

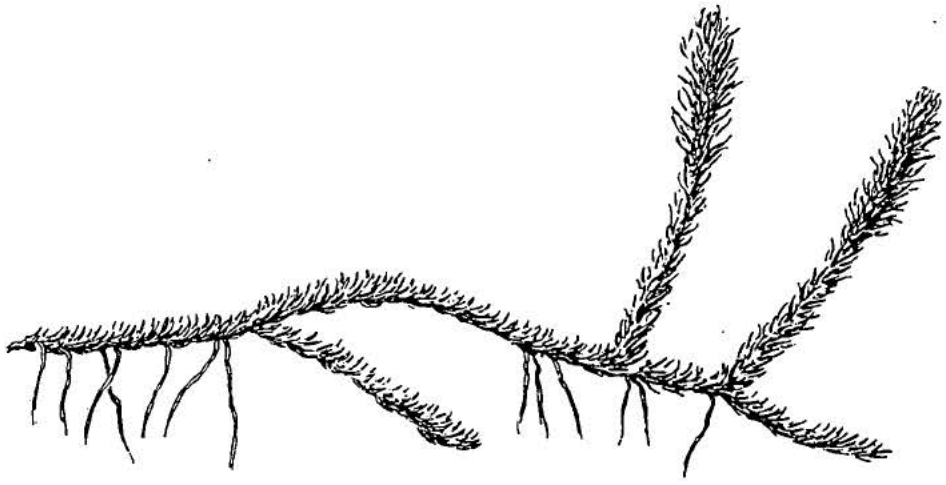
This species may be confused with Lomatium selago, however, L. selago has perennial evergreen stems with alternating zones of reproductive structures and leaves.

COMMENTS: There are only 3 known locations in Idaho for this plant.

7/88

LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM





MAIANTHEMUM DILATATUM (Wood) Nels & Macbr.
Beadruby

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Alaska south along the coast to n. CA, east to central B.C. and n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily coastal.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Western red cedar with lady fern on subirrigated flood plains of small streams.

DESCRIPTION:
Beadruby is a perennial with spreading rhizomes and stems 1 to 3.5 dm (4 to 14 in) tall. The veins of the leaves are parallel and flowers are in elongate terminal clusters. Petals are white and 2.5 mm long. Fruit is a red berry tipped by a 5 to 6 mm long persistent style. Flowers May through June.

COMMENTS:
Flooding and logging are potential threats to this species.

7/88

MAIANTHEMUM DILATATUM

MERTENSIA BELLA Piper
Oregon Bluebells

FAMILY: Boraginaceae (Borage Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - SENSITIVE; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Southwest OR, disjunct in central ID and adjacent MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Bitterroot Mtns.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lolo.

HABITAT:
Wet, seepy, open or partially shaded slopes in the upper montane or lower subalpine zones; approximately 1860 m (6100 ft).

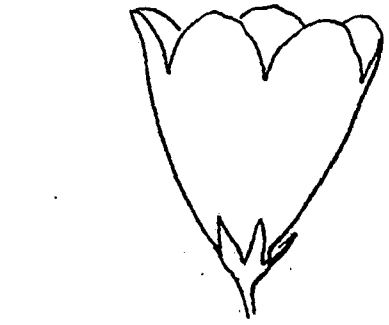
DESCRIPTION:
This species is a perennial herb with solitary stems 10-40 cm (4-16 in) tall from a bulb-like root. The ovate leaves are thin, entire-margined, evidently veiny, and 38 mm (1-3 in) long. The lowermost leaves are reduced to membranous sheathes and the others have progressively reduced petioles upwards on the stem. The herbage is mostly glabrous. The blue flowers are stalked, and born in open inflorescences at the top of the stem and in the axils of the upper leaves. The lower two thirds of the 5 petals are united into a bell-shaped corolla 6-10 mm long. The calyx is 2-3 mm long and sparsely hairy. Flowering occurs in late May through June.

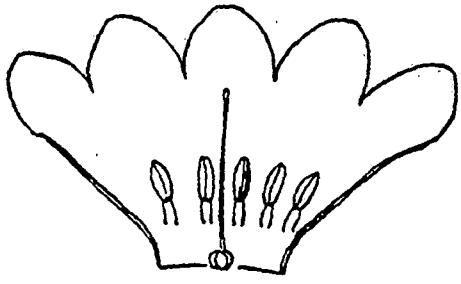
The bell-shaped flowers, which lack a distinct lower tubular portion and flaring upper portion, distinguish this species from all other bluebells.

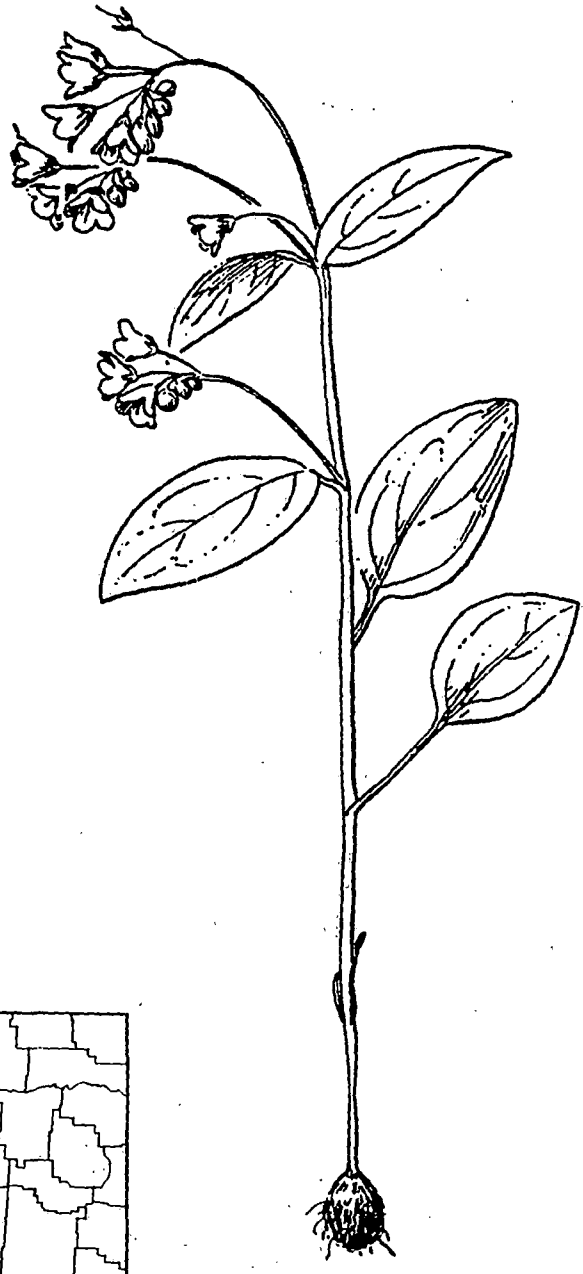
COMMENTS: This species appears to tolerate light disturbance.

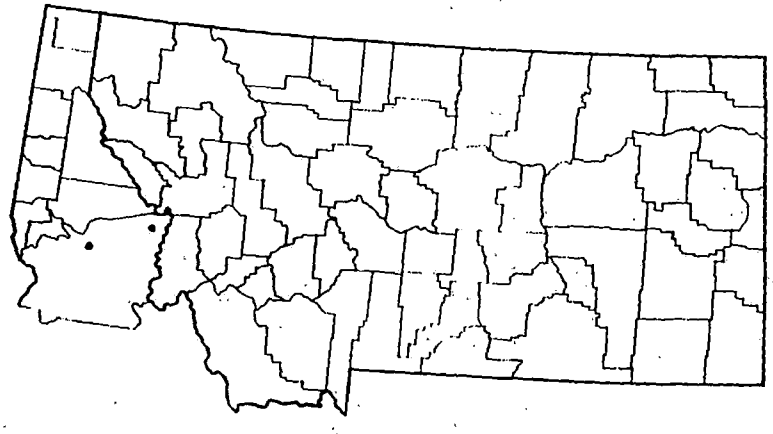
7/88

MERTENSIA BELLA









MIMULUS CLIVICOLA Greenm.
Bank Monkey-flower

FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G2/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Endemic to n. ID, adjacent WA, and s. to the s. end of the Snake River Canyon.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Clearwater, Latah.

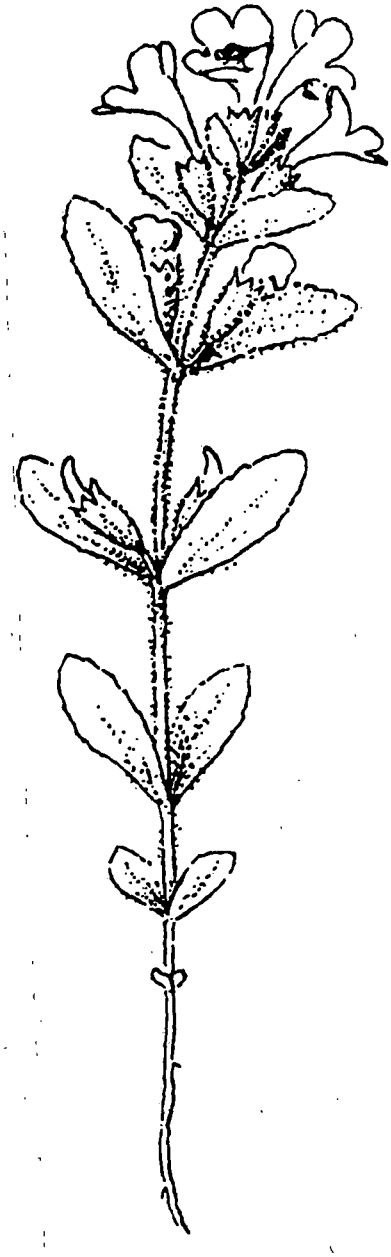
NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Clearwater, the portion of the St. Joe administered by the Clearwater and the Nez Perce; possibly occurring on the Coeur d'Alene.

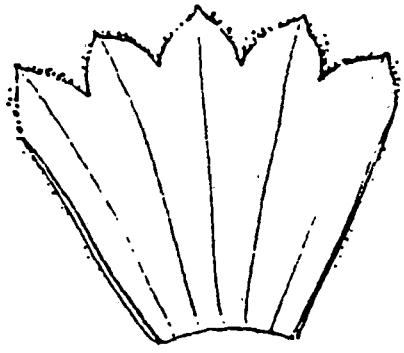
HABITAT:
Foothills and valleys that have moderately dry slopes with pockets of mineral soil. Open stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir with bracken fern and cheatgrass.

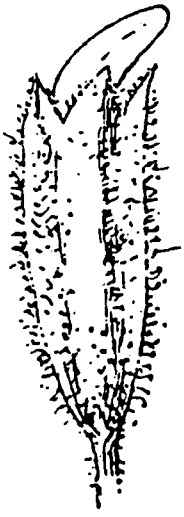
DESCRIPTION:
Bank monkey-flower is a annual, 1.5 dm (6 in) tall, and covered with glandular hairs. The leaves are opposite, 0.5 to 3 cm (0.25 to 1 in) long and 2 to 12 mm wide. Flowers are elevated on a short stalk, and purple with yellow marks in the throat and tube. The united petals are 1.2 to 2 cm (0.5 to 0.75 in) long. Sepal are also united, 5.5 to 8 mm long, and have sharp teeth 1 to 2 mm long. Fruit is a capsule. Flowering lasts from May through July. This species can be identified by the large stalked purple flowers.

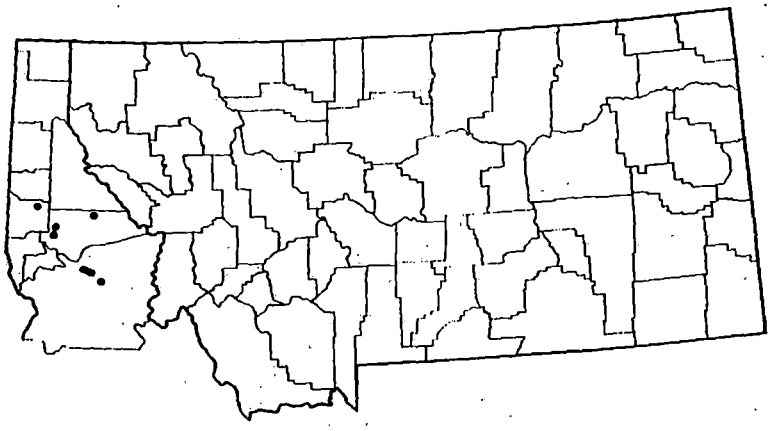
7/88

MIMULUS CLIVICOLA









OXALIS TRILLIIFOLIA Hook.
Trillium-leaved Wood Sorrel

FAMILY: Oxalidaceae (Wood-sorrel Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of Cascade Mtns. from WA to n. CA. Disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Priest Lake.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Subirrigated stream terraces under western red cedar and western hemlock. Burned areas with Alnus sinuata. Well-developed alluvial terraces along broad streambeds.

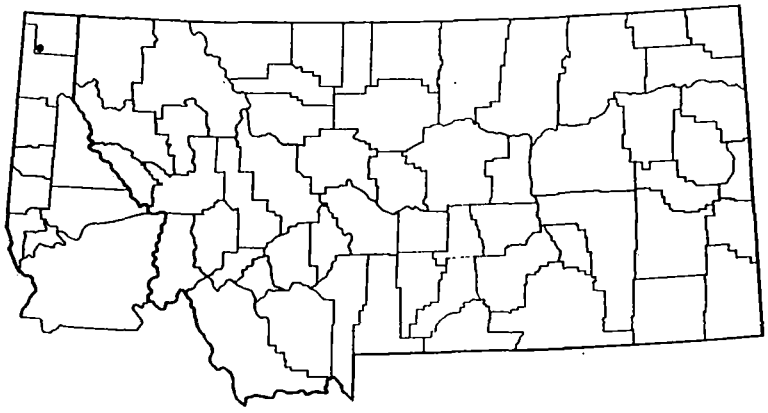
DESCRIPTION:
This rhizomatous perennial is about 2 dm tall. The clover-like leaves are basal and 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3.25 in) wide. Leaf petioles are 5 to 20 cm (2 to 8 in) long and covered with brownish hairs. Flowers are white to pinkish, and form 3 to 7 terminal clusters. Flowers have 5 petals, about 1 cm (0.5 in) long. Fruit is a linear capsule 2 to 3 cm long.

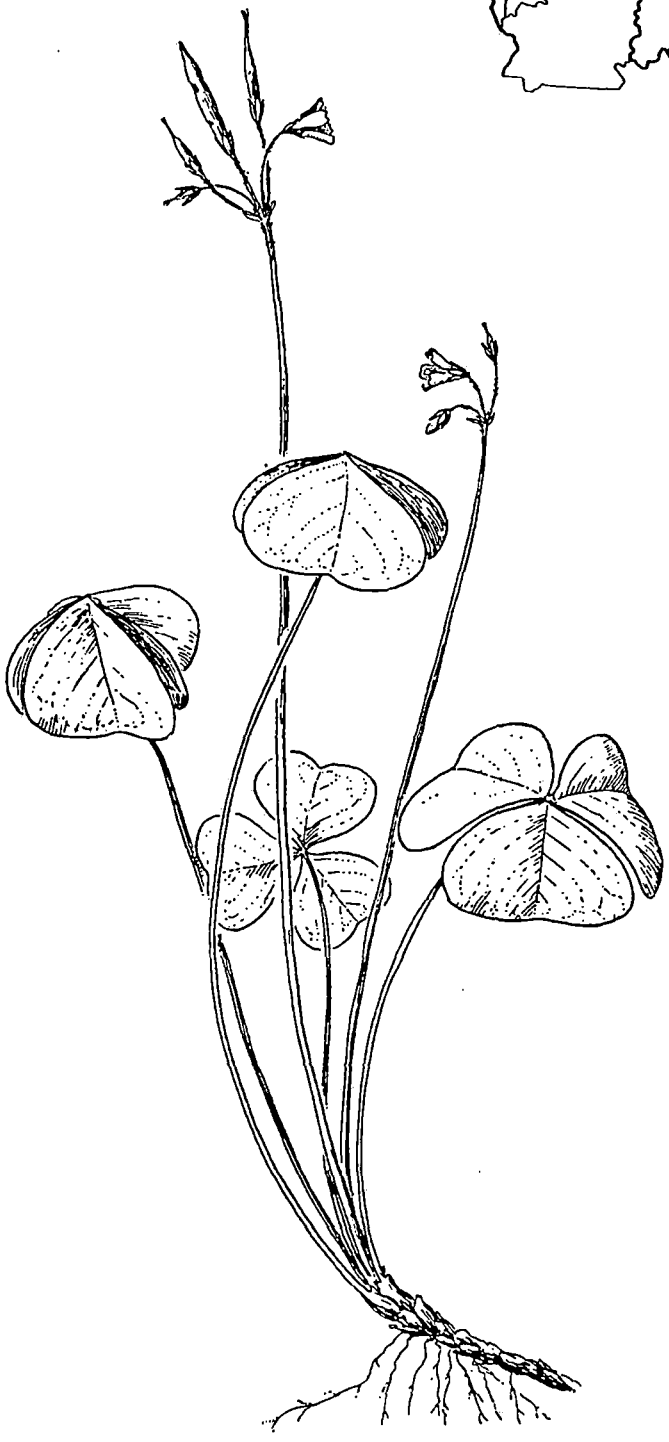
This is a distinctive plant with terminal clusters of white to pinkish flowers on a leafless stem, however, it can be confused with clover if flowers are not present.

COMMENTS: The effect of fire on this species is unknown.

7/88

OXALIS TRILLIIFOLIA





PSILOCARPHUS TENELLUS Nutt.
Slender Woolly-heads

FAMILY: Asteraceae (Aster Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Southwest OR, CA, and n. Baja. Disjunct populations on Vancouver Island, in Columbia River gorge, se. WA and adjacent ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Latah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:

NATIONAL FOREST(S):
Not presently known to occur on National Forest land, but occurs adjacent to the Nez Perce and Clearwater.

HABITAT:
Small pools or wet areas that are moist or almost dry by summer.

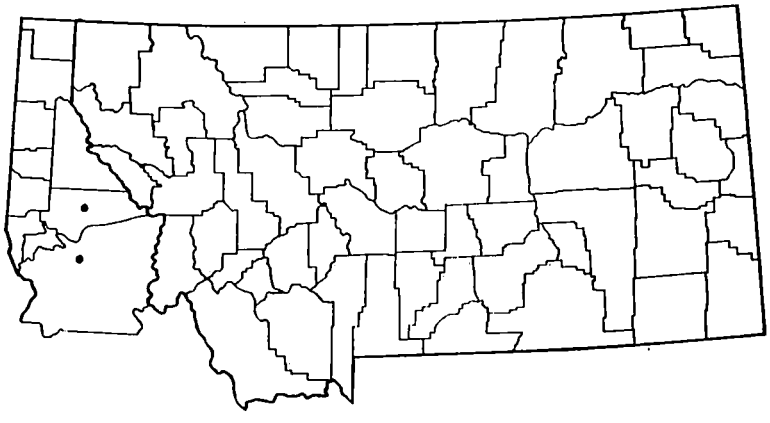
DESCRIPTION:
This prostrate, often matted annual is covered with loose hairs. Leaves range from 4 to 15 mm long, and 1 to 5 mm wide. Flowers are in clusters of 25 to 46, subtended by 1.3 to 2.5 mm long bracts. Individual flowers are surrounded by a saccate bract with only the style protruding from its side. Fruit is a single seed (achene), which is 0.6 to 1.2 mm long. Flowers throughout the summer.

Some distinguishing features of this species are its unique flowers, flower bracts less than 2.5 mm long, and leaves 2 to 6 times as long as they are wide.

COMMENTS:
These plants do not have showy flowers and are easily overlooked. Known from only two sites in Idaho.

7/88

PSILOCARPHUS TENELLUS



RIBES HOWELLII Greene
Howellis Gooseberry

FAMILY: Grossulariaceae

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Southern B.C. to n. OR. Disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Benewah, Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Priest Lake Area.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): St. Joe, Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Montane to alpine streambanks, meadow thickets, open ridges, and rock slides. Subalpine zone under subalpine fir, spruce, and western hemlock.

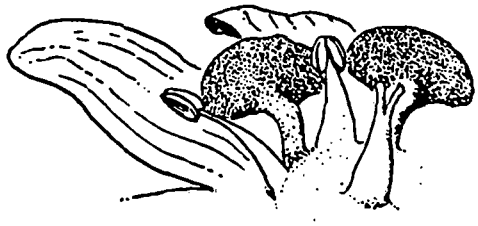
DESCRIPTION:
This gooseberry shrub is less than 1 m (3 ft) tall, and thornless. Glands, which may be raised on a short stalk, are found over the entire plant. Leaves are 3 to 8 cm (1.25 to 3 in) wide and a little less in length. The saucer-shaped flowers are in elongate drooping, 7-to 15-flowered, clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Petals are red and 1 to 1.5 mm long. Fruit is a waxy blue-black berry. Flowers June through August.

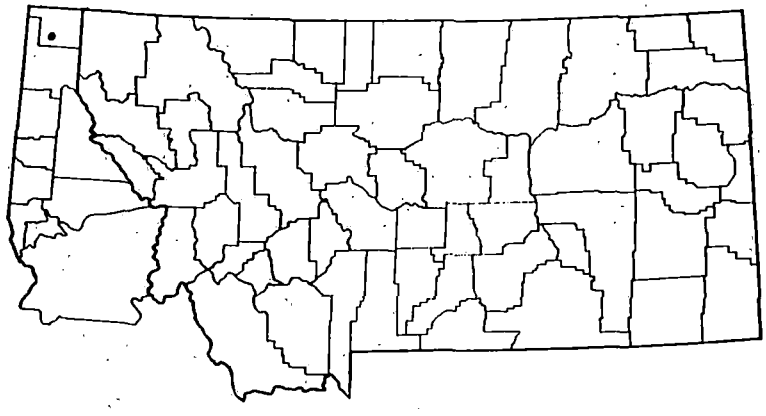
This thornless goosebery is fairly distinctive with its red saucer-shaped flowers, and drooping flower clusters.

COMMENTS: This species may respond favorably to some kinds of disturbance.

7/88

RIBES HOWELLII





RIBES WOLFII Rothr.
Wolf's Current

FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (Current Family)

SYNONYMS: RIBES MOGOLLONICUM McClatchie

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Mountains of UT and CO, s. to NM and AZ. Disjunct in se. WA, and w.-central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Valley.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Seven Devils Mtns.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce.

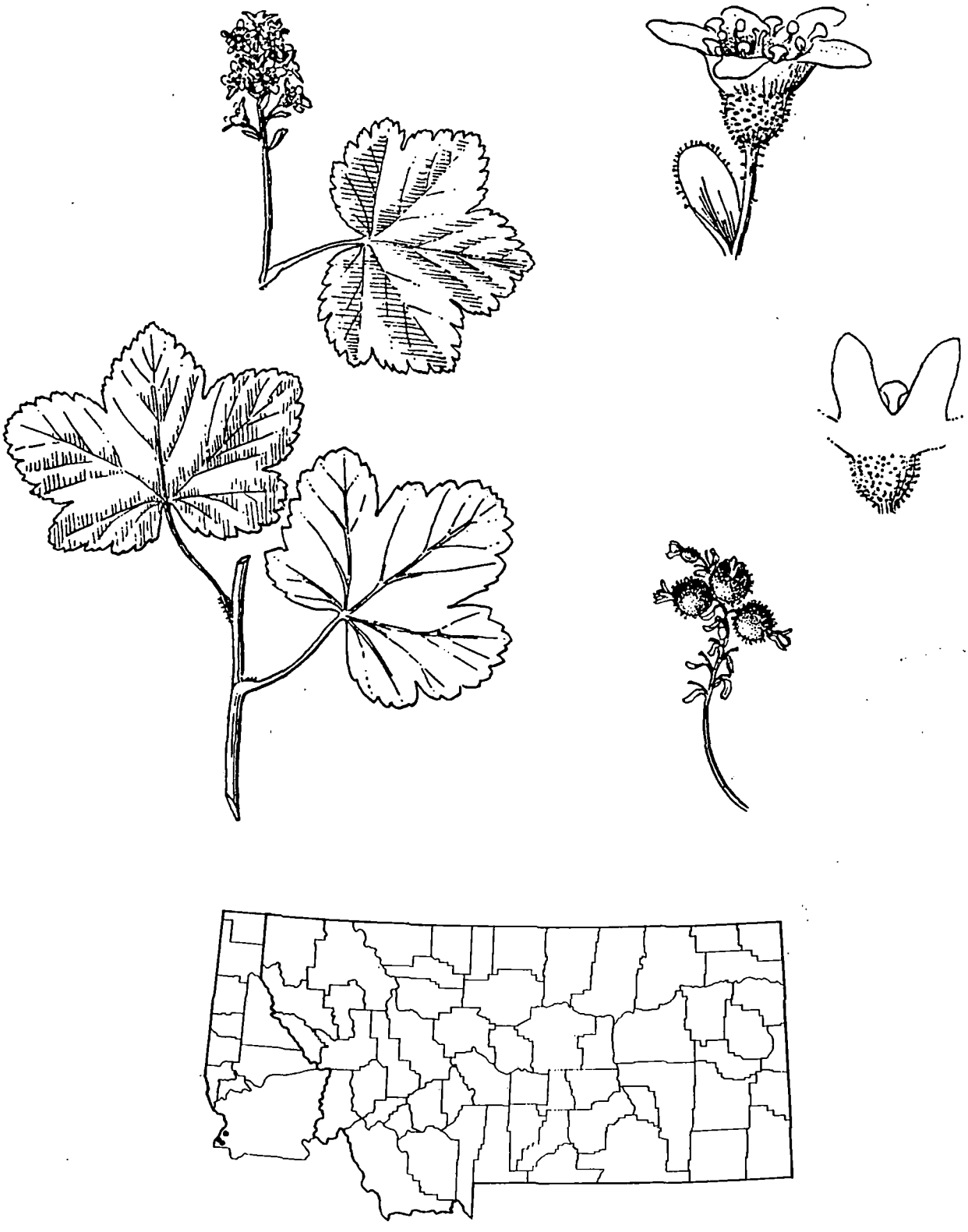
HABITAT: High elevation, rocky streambeds.

DESCRIPTION:
This shrub ranges from 0.5 to 3 m (2 to 11¼ inches) tall. The young branches are hairy. The older hairless branches are white with a brownish-red underlayer. Leaves are usually 2.5 to 6 cm (1 to 2.5 in) wide, shallowly 5-toothed, and bright green above. The undersurface of the leaves are light green, and have stalkless glands. Flowers are white to yellow-green in elongate, 10-to 20-flowered clusters. The sepals are partially united, with the united portion (hypantheum) 1 to 1.5 mm long and the lobes are 2.5 to 3.5 mm long. Petals are less than half as long as the sepal lobes. Fruit is a black glandular berry. Flowers during June and July.

This species can be difficult to identify, especially when not in flower. the Flowers are distinct, elongate, not saucer-shaped, and have a hypantheum 1 to 1.5 mm long.

7/88

RIBES WOLFII



RUBUS BARTONIANUS Peck
Barton's Blackberry

FAMILY: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to Hell's Canyon in ID and OR.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Adams, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Hell's Canyon.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area, Nez Perce.

HABITAT:
In seasonal streambeds and along the Snake River, and in shrub communities associated with the lower bunchgrass zone.

DESCRIPTION:
This slender shrub has a mature height of 2 to 3 m (6 to 9 ft). The leaves are 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) long. White flowers are born singly on the end of the branches, and the petals are 8 to 12 mm long. The fruit is 1 to 1.5 cm (0.25 to 0.5 in) long, deep red or brown, and raspberry-like. Flowers in April through May.

Barton's blackberry could be confused with Rubus parviflorus, which is distinguished by its flowers occurring in clusters and leaves 6 to 15 cm (2.5 to 6 in) long.

7/88

RUBUS BARTONIANUS

SCIRPUS CYPERINUS (L.) Kunth
Wool Grass

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Newfoundland s. to FL, and e. to B.C. and n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Kootenai, Latah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Coeur d'Alene, St.Joe; possibly on the Clearwater, Kaniksu.

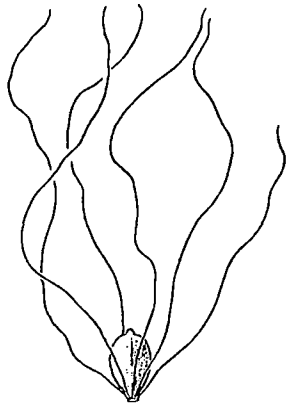
HABITAT: Along streams and wet areas under western red cedar.

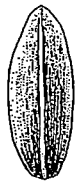
DESCRIPTION:
This bunch-forming perennial is 1 to 4 dm (4 to 16 in) tall. Stems have grass-like leaves 2 to 6 mm wide. The flowers are born in a terminal cluster that is subtended by leaf-like bracts, the largest of which is usually greater than 1 dm (4 in) in length. Flowers within the cluster are in compact spikes, which are 3 to 8 mm long. Within the spikes, each flower has a scale about 1.5 mm long, red-brown, and with 6 well-developed bristles that are longer than the scales. The fruit is a single seed, about 1 mm long. Flowers through July and August.

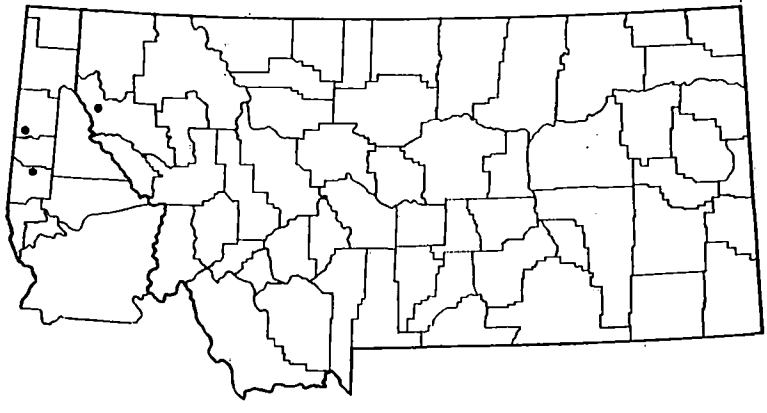
The numerous long bracts, along with the long bristles, gives the spikes a wooly aspect.

7/88

SCIRPUS CYPERINUS







TAUSCHIA TENUISSIMA (Geyer ex Hook.) Math. & Const.
Lieberg's Tauschia

FAMILY: Apiaceae (Parsley Family)

SYNONYMS: LOMATIUM OROGENIOIDES (Coult. & Rose) Mathias

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G2/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to n. ID and neighboring WA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah, Clearwater, Latah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:

NATIONAL FOREST(S): St. Joe; possibly Clearwater, Nez Perce.

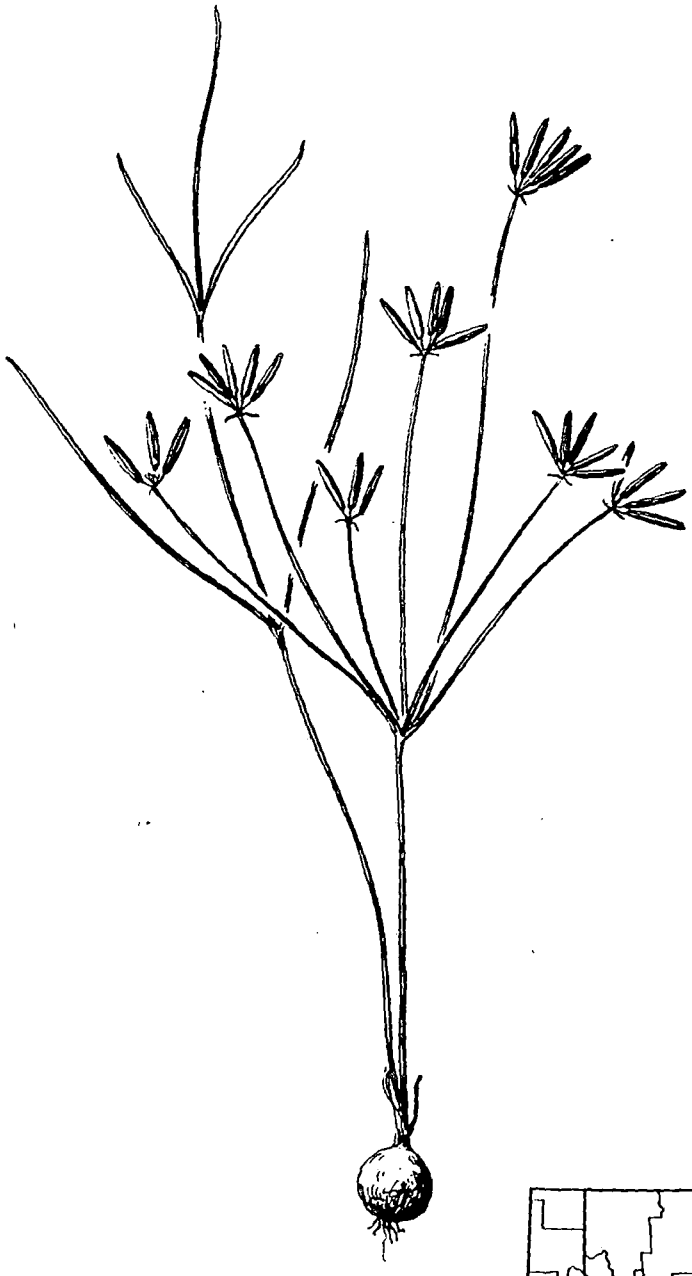
HABITAT: Meadows and moist bottom lands along streams.

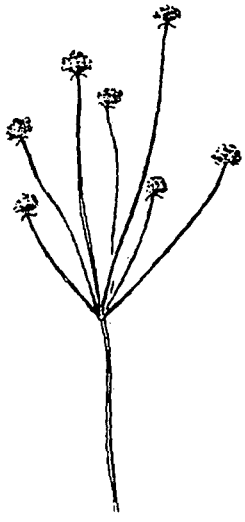
DESCRIPTION:
Leiberg's tauschia is a perennial that forms a spherical root, 1 cm (0.5 in) thick. The stem is 3 to 10 cm (1.25 to 4 in) tall when flowering, and 3 dm (12 in) tall with mature fruit. Leaves are basal, few in number, and divided into long segments, 1.5 mm wide and up to 5 cm (2 in) long. The small white flowers are in 4 to 8 terminal clusters. Fruit is 6 to 10 mm long and 1 to 1.5 mm long. Flowers April through May.

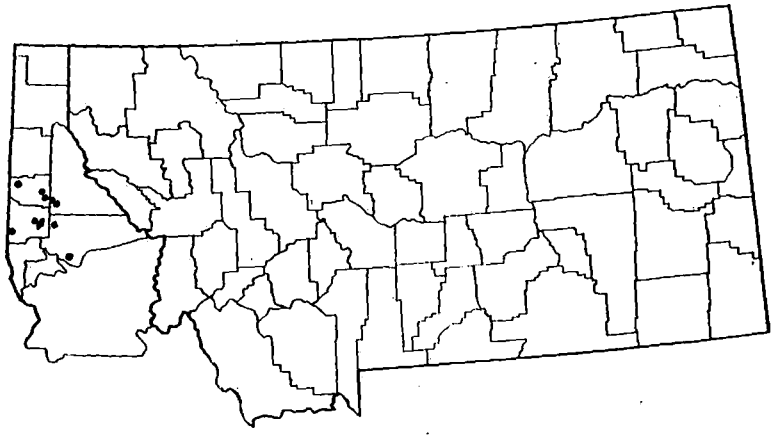
COMMENTS: Conversion of native plant communities for agricultural use has greatly reduced the habitat of this species.

7/88

TAUSCHIA TENUISSIMA







THELYPTERIS NEVADENSIS (Baker) Clute
Sierra Wood-fern

FAMILY: Polypodiceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade and Sierra Mountain ranges from WA to CA; disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily moist maritime forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater; possibly St. Joe.

HABITAT:
Along streams and seepage areas under climax western red cedar. A commonly associated species is Equisetum sylvaticum.

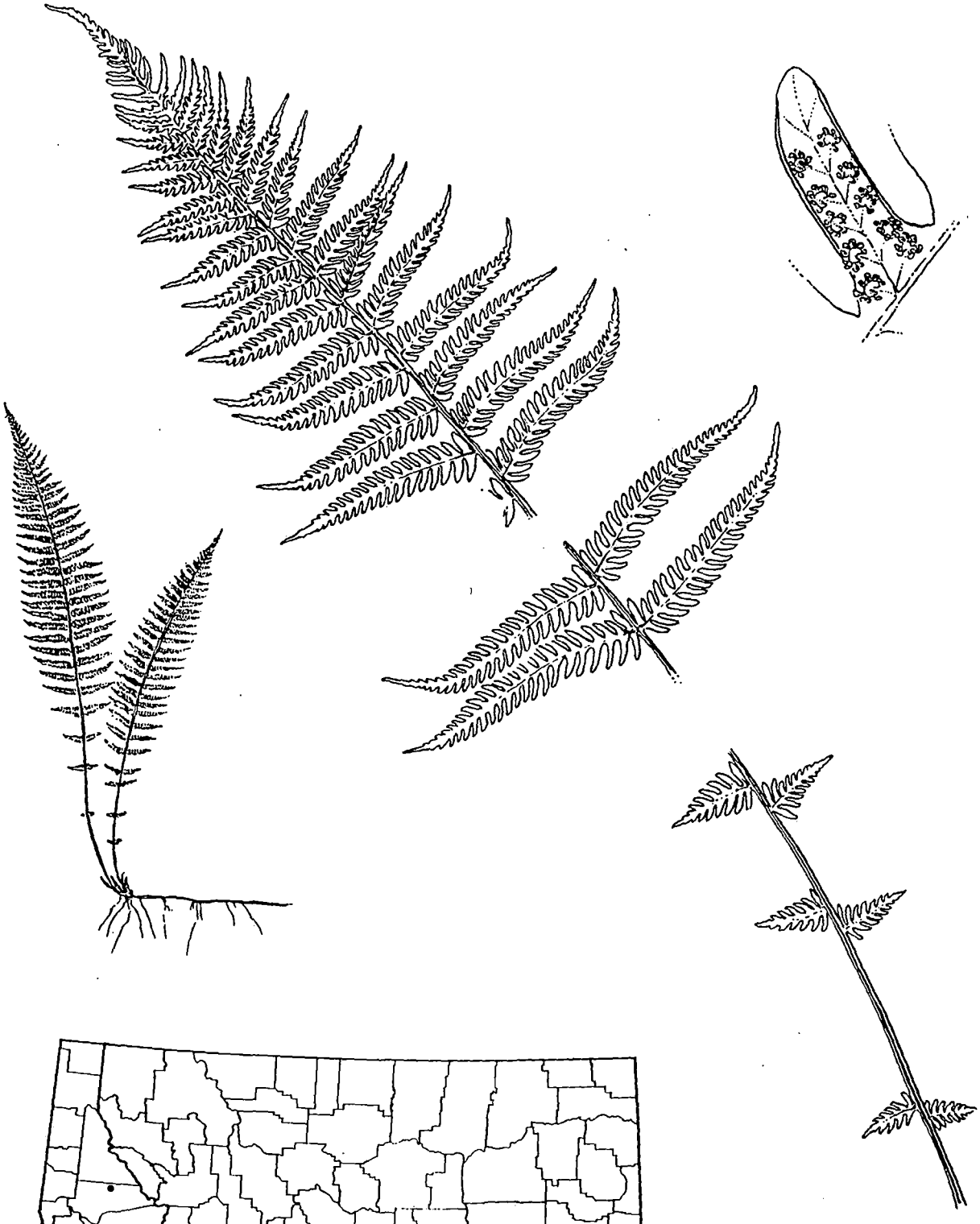
DESCRIPTION:
Sierra wood-fern is a perennial, 3 to 8 dm (12 to 32 in) tall, with leaves that grow in small loose clumps. The leaf veins are hairy and the petioles contain two vascular bundles. The leaves are divided into segments, the largest at mid-length. Reproductive structures are on the underside of the leaves and placed mid-way between the leaf segment mid-vein and the margin.

There are other genera that resemble Thelypteris; Athyrium has many leaves arranged in vase-like clusters, and Dryopteris has leaf petioles in 3 to 7 vascular bundles.

COMMENTS: There is only one known location for this species in Region 1.

7/88

THELYPTERIS NEVADENSIS



TOFIELDIA GLUTINOSA (Michx.) Pers. var. ABSONA (Hitchc.) Davis
Sticky Tofieldia

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: 3B

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T1Q/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Idaho, Valley.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu, Nez Perce, Clearwater.

HABITAT: Sphagnum bogs in the subalpine fir and western hemlock zone.

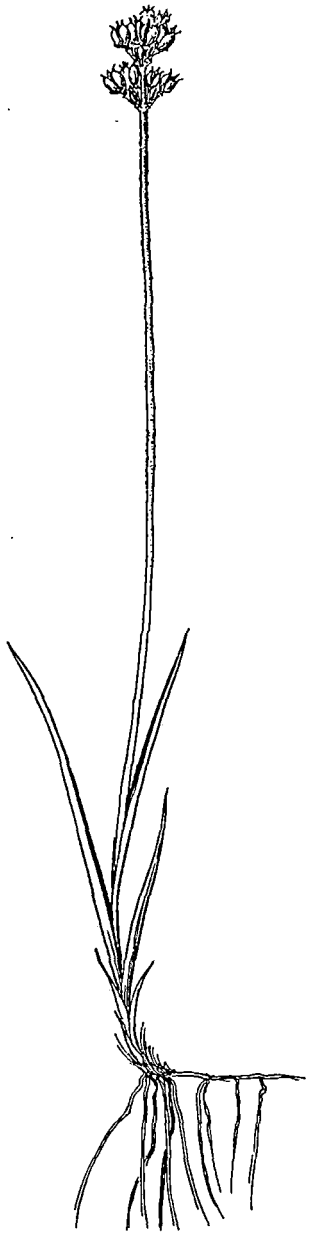
DESCRIPTION:
Sticky tofieldia is a perennial with stems 1 to 5 dm (4 to 20 in) tall. The upper portion of the plant has numerous glandular hairs. Leaves are confined to the lower half of the stem, mostly basal, and 5 to 15 cm (2 to 6 in) long, and 3 to 8 mm wide. Flowers are in a terminal cluster, 1 to 2 cm (1/4 to 1/2 in) long, with white to greenish petals, 3 to 5.6 mm long.

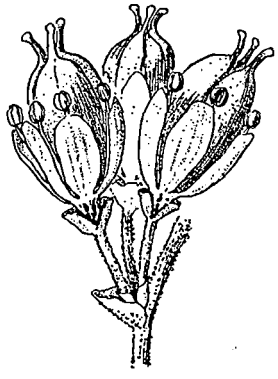
This is a distinctive species, but there are numerous varieties. Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona is distinguished by its relatively thick glandular hairs that are twice as long as they are thick, and bracts below each flower which are divided to the base.

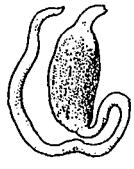
COMMENTS:
Any new sightings of this variety should be verified by a qualified botanist.

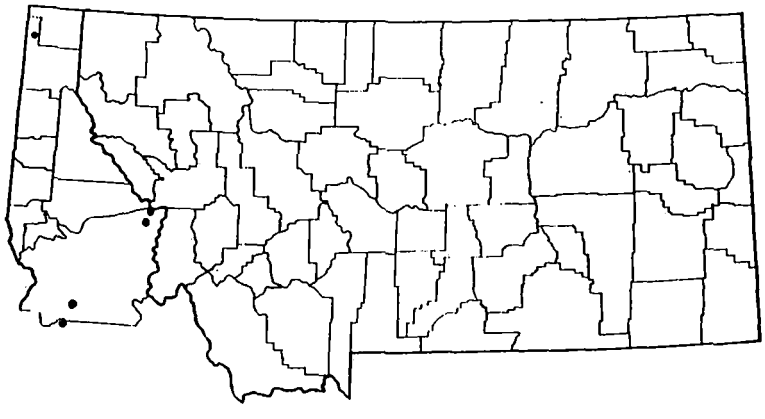
7/88

TOFIELDIA GLUTINOSA var. ABSONA









TRIENTALIS ARCTICA Fisch.
Northern Starflower

FAMILY: Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

SYNONYMS: TRIENTALIS EUROPAEA L. var. ARTICA Lehm.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4G5T4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
Alaska s. to B.C., and in n. ID, in the Cascades to n. OR, and along the coast to s. OR.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner; possibly occurring in Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Bogs and swamps.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Shaphnum bogs, with some associated species such as Gaultheria hispidula and Vaccinium oxycoccus.

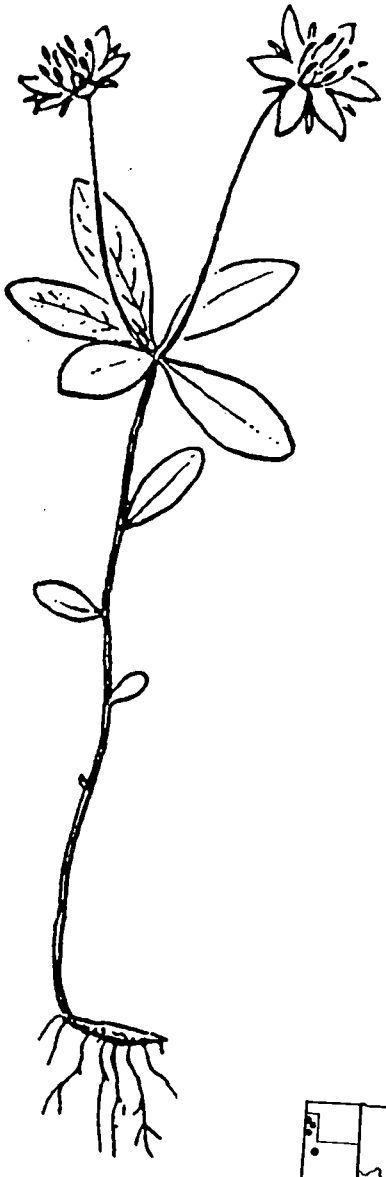
DESCRIPTION:
This perennial has a 5-to 20-cm (2 to 8 in) tall stem that originates from a short horizontal tuber. The enlarged upperleaves are 1.5 to 5 cm (0.5 to 2 in) long. The lower leaves are reduced. The white flowers are about 12 to 16 mm across and appear in May through August.

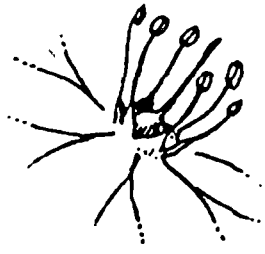
Northern starflower is distinguished by its terminal leaf cluster.

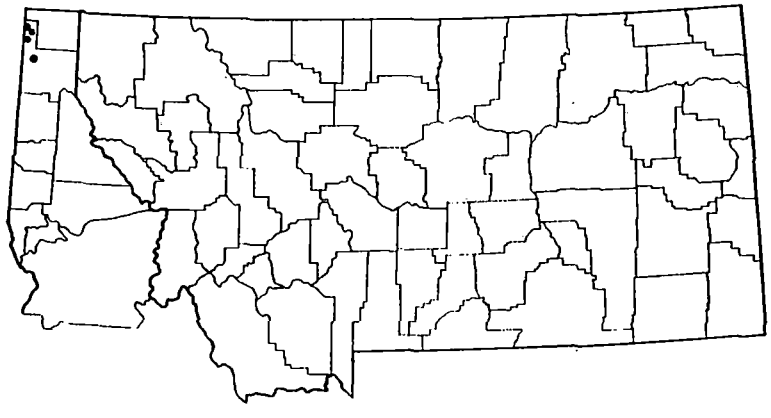
COMMENTS:
This plant is known from only a few sites. Activities such as cranberry picking and peat mining could be a threat.

7/88

TRIENTALIS ARCTICA







TRIENTALIS LATIFOLIA Hook.
Western Starflower

FAMILY: Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

SYNONYMS: TRIENTALIS BOREALIS.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains from B.C. to CA, e. to Alta and n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Latah, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily coastal.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Western red cedar forests.

DESCRIPTION:
Western starflower is a perennial that forms erect, 1 to 2 cm (0.5 to 0.75 in) long, tuber. The stem is 1 to 2.5 dm (4 to 10 in) tall and produces a terminal whorl of leaves. The terminal leaves are 3 to 10 cm (1 to 4 in) long, and the lower leaves are reduced to small bracts. The pinkish to rose flowers are 8 to 12 mm broad. Flowers from April through July.

7/88

TRIENTALIS LATIFOLIA

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCUS L.
Small Cranberry

FAMILY: Ericaceae (Heath Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal, south in OR and n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Priest Lake area.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT:
Microsites, such as frost pockets, sphagnum substrates, and pond or lake margins. This species is associated with western hemlock and subalpine fir.

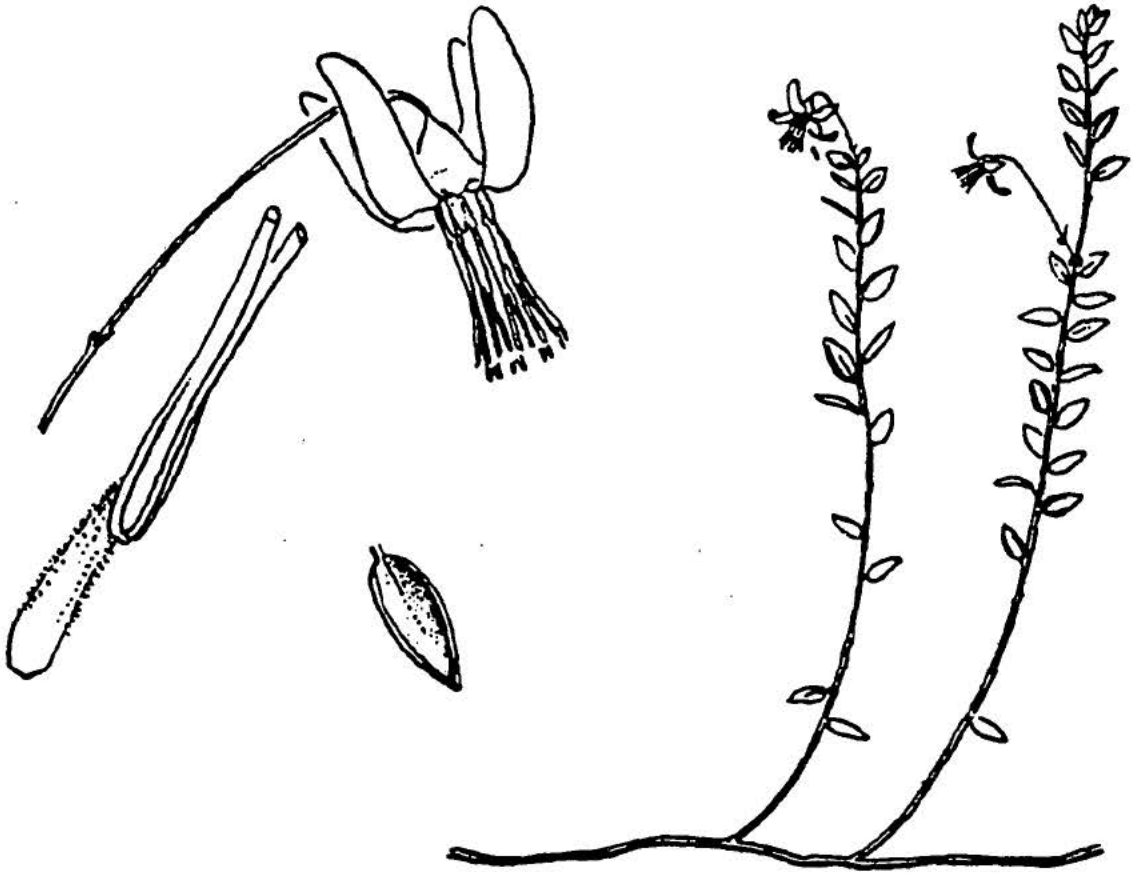
DESCRIPTION:
This creeping evergreen shrub has leaves deep green above, and grayish below. Leaves range from 5 to 15 mm in length. Flowers are deep pink with four petals, 4 to 5 mm long. Fruit is a deep red berry. Flowers from May to July.

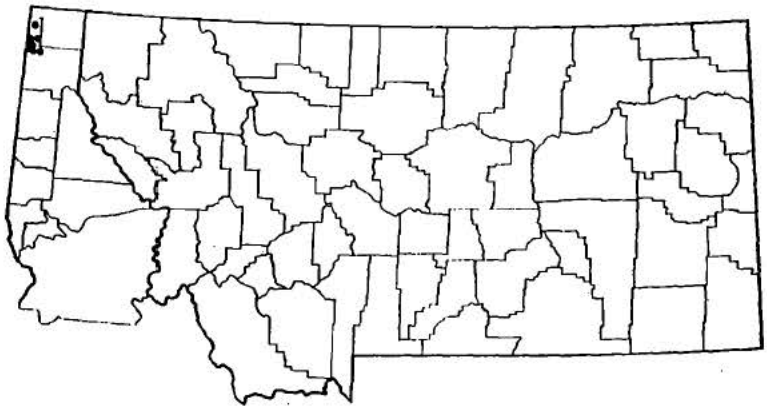
It may be confused with Gaultheria hispidula when flowers and fruits are absent, however, G. hispidula has numerous brown hairs on its stem.

COMMENTS:
The known sites of this species are used by cranberry pickers; it is not known how this activity affects the population.

7/88

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCUS





VIOLA SEMPERVIRENS Greene
Redwoods Violet

FAMILY: Violaceae (Violet Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: ID - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION:
West of the Cascade Mtn. Range from B.C. to CA; disjunct in n. ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Kootenai.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Primarily coastal.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater Kaniksu; possibly occurring on Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe.

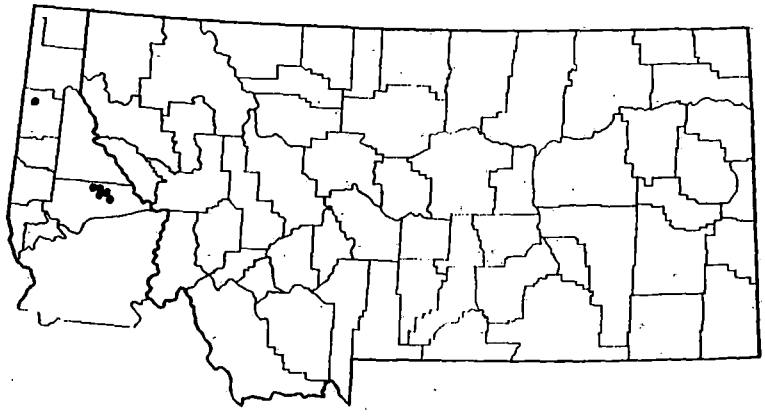
HABITAT: Western red cedar forest; associated with maidenhair fern.

DESCRIPTION:
This plant is a perennial that spreads by rhizomes and stolons. Leaves are 1 to 3 cm (0.25 to 2.25 in) wide, and have purple-dotted petioles 2 to 10 cm (0.75 to 4 in) long. Flowers, on long stalks, originate where the leaf and stem attach. The lemmon-yellow to gold flowers are 5 to 15 mm long, and the lower three petals have purple stripes. Flowers April through June.

Viola orbiculata may be found in the area, but is easily distinguished from V. sempervirens by its lack of stolons.

7/88

VIOLA SEMPERVIRENS



CAMPANULA SCABRELLA Engelm.
Rough Bellflower

FAMILY: Campanulaceae (Bellflower Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Cascade Range from central WA to northern CA; also in central ID and western MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Adams.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Seven Devils Mountains and extreme western Salmon River Mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (Nez Perce).

HABITAT: Rocky ledges and cracks at high elevations on the peaks, generally above 8,000 ft.

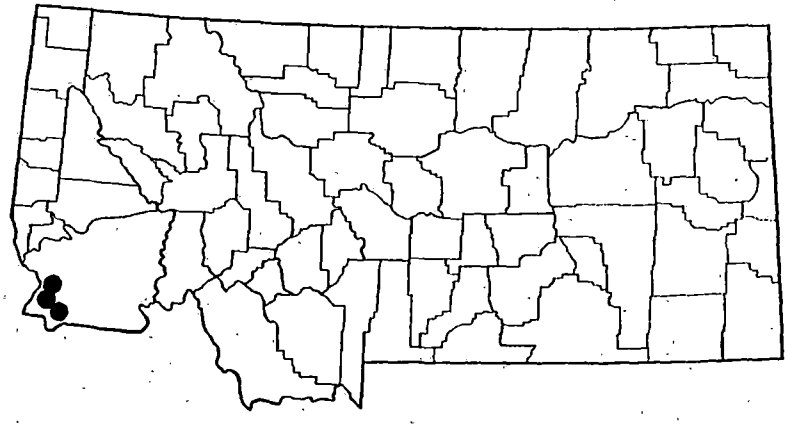
DESCRIPTION: Taprooted perennial arising from a branched woody base. The several stems are up to 10cm (4 in) tall. Leaves entire; basal leaves lance-shaped and broadest at apex, 0.5-4 cm long; stem leaves narrower and slightly to strongly reduced in size. Stem and leaves covered with tiny, sparse hairs. Flowers solitary, or sometimes 2-5, held erect; calyx lobes 2-6 mm long. Petals blue and 6-12 mm long; the lobes from a little shorter to a little longer than the tube. Anthers 3.5-5 mm long; style about equaling the petals. The cylindric capsule is 5-7 mm long and open near its top. Flowering June-August.

Rough bellflower is distinguished by its erect capsule, narrow leaves, and herbage that is covered by spreading, short, stiff hairs.

COMMENTS: Due to its isolated location, threats are currently thought to be minimal.

12/89

CAMPANULA SCABRELLA



CAREX AENEA Fern.
Bronze Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Labrador, west to the Yukon, south to CT, southeast B.C., Glacier Park, MT, and at scattered stations to Fremont Co., ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Kootenai, Fremont.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic habitats at low to high elevations in the mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Nez Perce; possibly occurring on the Coeur d'Alene.

HABITAT: Moist or wet places, including meadows, streambanks, and edges of cultivated fields, low elevations to subalpine.

DESCRIPTION: Densely tufted sedge lacking rhizomes. Stems 30-80 cm (12-32 in) tall; lowest leaves reduced to scales. Leaves 2-5 mm in width, much shorter than stems, flat or nearly so, and borne on lower half of stem (but not crowded at base). The 3-8 spikes are pale green, straw-colored, or brown, and between 6-25 mm in length. Flowering stem is often bent at each spike. Female flowers are borne above the male flowers. Bracts are generally short and inconspicuous. Mature fruit in August.

The loose and commonly flexuous (bent in opposite directions) inflorescence is useful in distinguishing C. aenea from other sedges with similar technical descriptions.

COMMENTS: Only two historical records are known for northern Idaho.

12/89

CAREX AENEA

CAREX BUXBAUMII Wahl.
Brown Bog Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal in Northern Hemisphere, south to CO, UT, and central CA, absent from NV.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Blaine, Bonner, Custer, Fremont.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mesic habitats from low to mid-elevations.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Peat bogs, marshes, lake margins, and wet meadows.

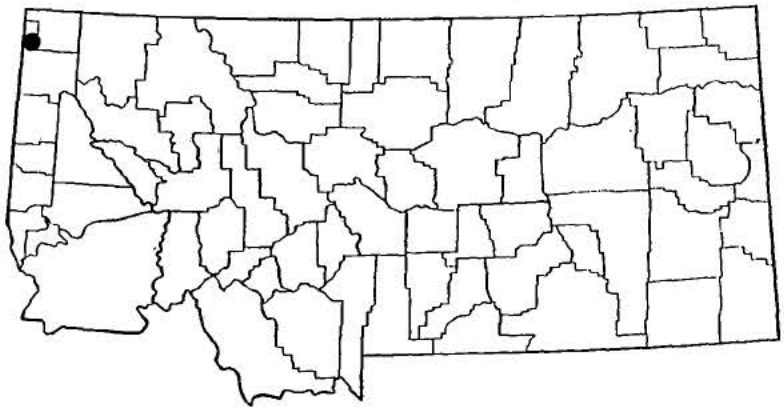
DESCRIPTION: Sedge with one or few stems from creeping rhizomes, mostly 30-100 cm (1-3 ft) tall. Lowest leaves reduced to scales; new stems are not surrounded by old sheaths from previous years (though old sheaths can be found separately from the new stems). Leaves are smooth and 2-4 mm wide. The sessile spikes number 2-5 and are held erect. The female flowers of the terminal spike are above the male flowers; the lateral spikes are all female. Bract which subtends the spike is sheathless and is sometimes longer than the inflorescence. Mature fruit in August-September.

C. buxbaumii is a well-marked and distinct species. The light gray-green, roughened perigynia (fruits) give the inflorescence a distinctive coloration than makes field identification of flowering stems rather easy. The plants retain this distinctive aspect until the perigynia cure to a pale straw color, making them more difficult to spot at a distance.

COMMENTS: Although widespread, this species is relatively uncommon and infrequently collected.

12/89

CAREX BUXBAUMII



CAREX FLAVA L.
Yellow Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal in Northern Hemisphere; in western North America south to northeastern WA, northern ID, and MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Boise, Bonner, Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Wet places from foothills and lowlands to mid-elevations in the mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Swampy or boggy places and along the shores of streams and lakes.

DESCRIPTION: Tufted sedge, not at all rhizomatous, 10-80 cm (4-32 in) tall, lowest leaves not reduced to scales. Leaves flat, 2-5.5 mm in width. The slender terminal spike usually has only male flowers, but some female flowers may occur at the tip. Other spikes (2-5) are short (6-17 mm long), stout, and nearly stalkless. The spikes are usually crowded closely together. Bracts are conspicuous and spreading and much longer than the inflorescence. Bracts subtending lower spikes may have a sheath, but those subtending the terminal cluster are sheathless. Mature fruit in August-September.

C. flava is an easily recognizable species. The perigynia, which become strongly yellow as they age, give the inflorescence a distinctive coloration that simplifies field identification of flowering plants.

12/89

CAREX FLAVA

CAREX HENDERSONII L.H. Bailey
Henderson's Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Pacific coastal species ranging from southern B.C. to northwest CA; disjunct in northern ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Middle Fork Clearwater, Selway, and Lochsa river drainages.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Bog or springs to moist forests (Thuja series with Adiantum pedatum) in the bottoms of river canyons.

DESCRIPTION: Sedge with tufted stems, rhizomes lacking; lowest leaves at times reduced slightly to scales. Stems 50-180 cm (20-72 in) tall. Both basal and stem leaves are large and elongate, 6-14 mm in width. Inflorescence of several slender, erect spikes; the terminal spike bears male flowers and is 2-3.5 cm long. Lateral spikes are loosely held, entirely female flowers, 2-5 cm long. Bracts subtending the lower spikes are large and leafy, with a long sheath (1.5-7 cm). Mature fruit in August-September.

COMMENTS: Not known from Idaho Panhandle, but should be looked for on the St. Joe.

12/89

CAREX HENDERSONII

CAREX LIVIDA (Wahl.) Willd.
Pale Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal, in North America south to WA, MT, MI, and NY; disjunct in CA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Custer.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Wet places at low to mid-elevations.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Bogs and fens in foothill and montane forests.

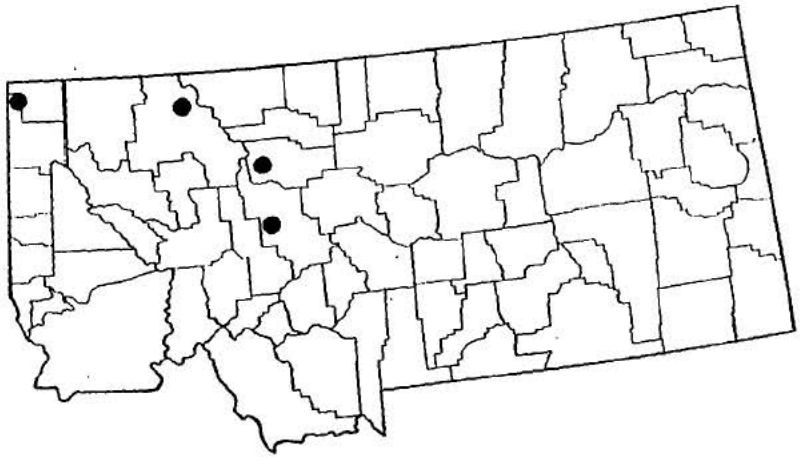
DESCRIPTION: Pale sedge occurs in small clumps arising from long, slender rhizomes, with flowering stems up to 20 cm (8 in) tall. Leaves are clustered on the lower third of the stem, have a thin pale-bluish waxy coating, and are 1-4 mm wide with long-pointed tips. The inflorescence consists of 2-3 loosely clustered spikes. The narrow terminal spike is 7-30 mm long and composed entirely of male flowers (indicated by the presence of stamens), or with a few fruits borne at the top. The lower spikes are composed entirely of female flowers (indicated by the presence of fruit), and are borne on short stalks. The uppermost leaf (bract) just below the lowest spike is usually longer than the uppermost spike. The scales on the spikes are light or dark brown with a green midvein. Perigynia (fruit) are 2-4 mm long, pale green and smooth, and elliptic or ovate in outline with a short beak at the tip. The enclosed seed is triangular in cross section. Fruiting from late June to August.

C. livida is best distinguished by its relatively short stature and glaucous (bluish, waxy) foliage.

COMMENTS: Only northern Idaho site, adjacent to the Kaniksu, is threatened by wetland filling.

12/89

CAREX LIVIDA



CAREX PAUPERCULA Michx.
Poor Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Circumboreal, in North America south to WA, ID, UT and CO.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Priest River drainage; Selkirk Mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Restricted to sphagnum bogs and fens in montane zone.

DESCRIPTION: Stems of this sedge are loosely clustered in small tufts on rhizomes, mostly 15-70 cm (6-28 in) tall. Lowest leaves not strongly reduced to scales. Remnant leaves commonly persist around the base. Rhizomes are covered with a yellowish-brown felty covering of wooly hairs. The smooth and shiny leaves are flat and 1-3 mm wide. A solitary terminal spike, 0.7-1.5 cm long, bears only male flowers. The 1-4 lateral spikes are mostly female flowers, 0.7-1.5 cm long, and are nodding on slender stalks. Some male flowers are often present at the base of these spikes. The lowest spike is subtended by a leafy, sheathless bract 2-10 cm long. Mature fruit in July-August.

C. paupercula is similar to the more common C. limosa, with which it can be found growing in northern Idaho. C. limosa differs in having its lowest leaves strongly reduced to scales, leaves which tend to be channeled, female-flowered spikes 1-2.5 cm in length, and female flowers sometimes with a few male flowers at the tip of a spike, but never at the base.

12/89

CAREX PAUPERCULA

CAREX TUMULICOLA Mackenzie
Foothill Sedge

FAMILY: Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Pacific coast, from southern WA to central CA; disjunct in ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Shoshone, Bannock.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Open slopes in the foothills.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Coeur d'Alene.

HABITAT: Open, often grassy slopes and dry meadows.

DESCRIPTION: Stems clustered on freely rooting, elongate rhizomes. Plants mostly 20-80 cm (8-32 in) tall. Lowest leaves reduced to scales. Leaves are flat and shorter than the stems, 1-2.5 mm wide. They are borne on the lower portion of the stem and generally not closely clustered. There are usually several widely spaced, stalkless spikes. Spikes are small and few-flowered and bear male flowers above the female flowers. The bract subtending the inflorescence is well developed and sheathless. Mature fruit in July-August.

Distinguishing features include well-developed bracts that have a broad, somewhat transparent (not green) base. Several of the lower bracts will usually be longer than the spike they subtend and end in a needle-like tip.

COMMENTS: Little is known of this species in Idaho.

12/89

CAREX TUMULICOLA

CORYDALIS CASEANA Gray var. HASTATA (Rydb.) C.L. Hitchc.
Case's Corydalis

FAMILY: Fumariaceae (Fumitory Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Northern ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Shoshone; historical from Kootenai.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Clearwater and St. Joe river drainages.

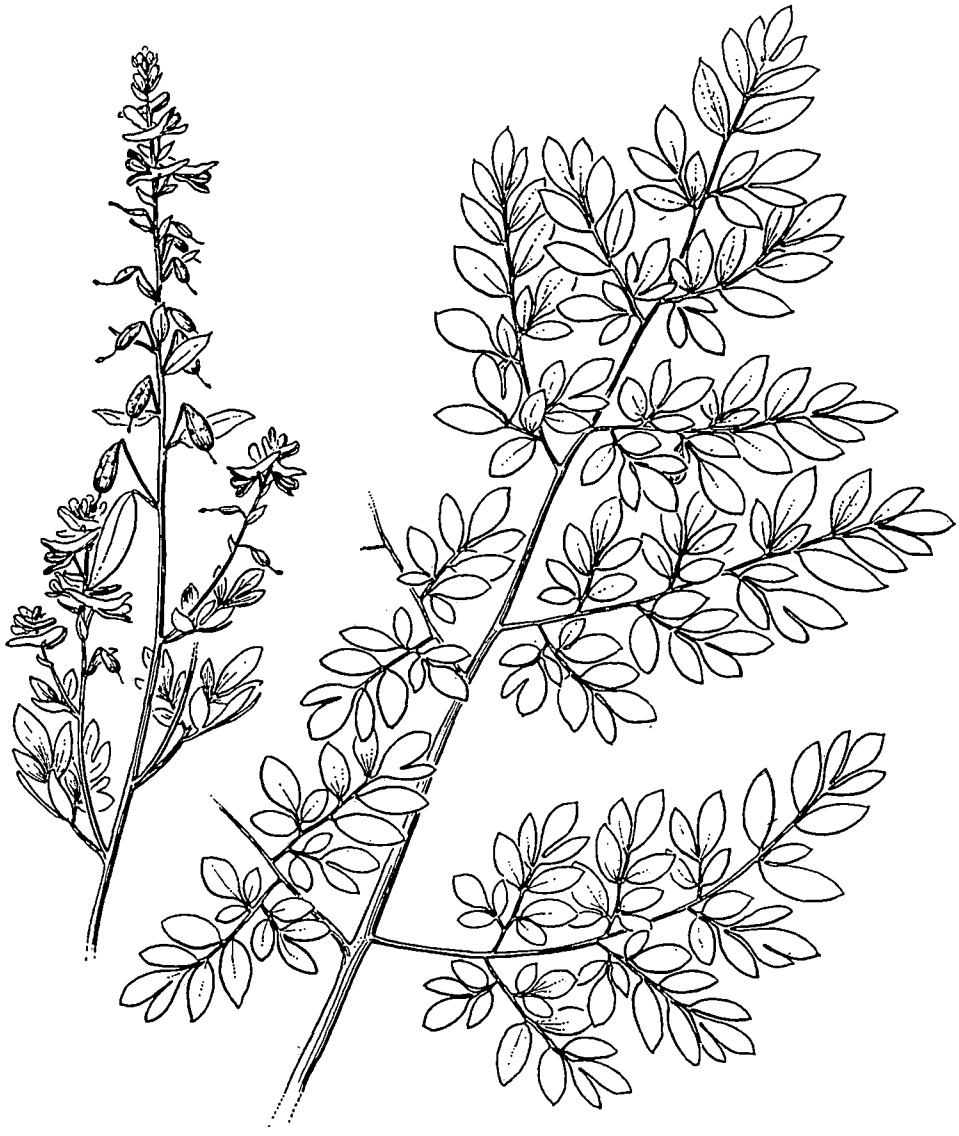
NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce, St. Joe; possibly occurring on the Coeur d'Alene.

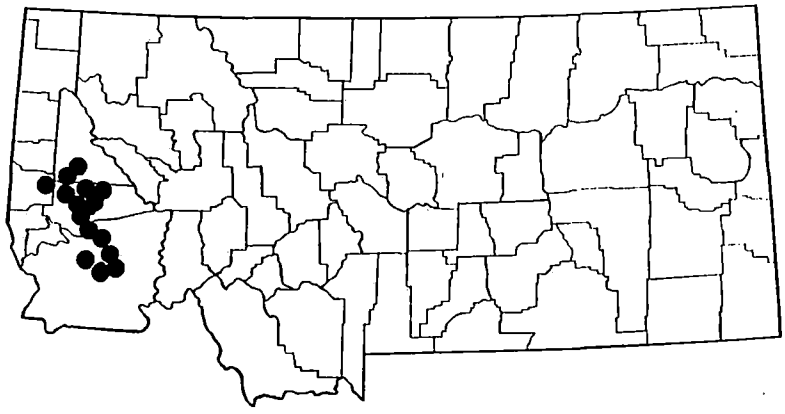
HABITAT: Montane riparian sites, restricted to seeps, small perennial streams and occasionally gravel-rock bars on larger streams.

DESCRIPTION: Glaucous (bluish, waxy) perennial from deep-seated, fleshy roots. Stems hollow, erect, 80-200 cm (32-80 in) tall, simple or sometimes branched above. Leaves 3-6, borne on the stem, the lowest ones several dm long, tripinnate, the ultimate segments elliptic to lance-shaped, 1.5-5 cm long and 5-15 mm broad. Inflorescence equals or exceeds the leaves, is usually branched, and composed of several loosely flowered racemes. Sepals 2-4 mm long, toothed; petals deep to pale pink or whitish at base, usually pink- to purplish-tipped. Flowers are 17-25 mm long; flower spurs are 10-15 mm long and distinctly narrowed at the tip. Capsule is oval-elliptical in outline, 10-15 mm long, and explosively dehiscent. Flowering from June-August. Seeds are dark brown.

COMMENTS: Narrow endemic, currently with no threats; populations appear stable, but should be monitored.

CORYDALIS CASEANA var. HASTATA





CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS L. var. PARVIFLORUM (Salisb.) Fern.
Small Yellow Lady's-slipper

FAMILY: Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

SYNONYMS: Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - SENSITIVE; ND - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4T3/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: B.C. to WA and OR, east of the Cascade crest to ID, WY, UT and CO.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Possibly Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Bogs, damp mossy woods, seeps, and moist forest-meadow ecotones at mid-elevations.

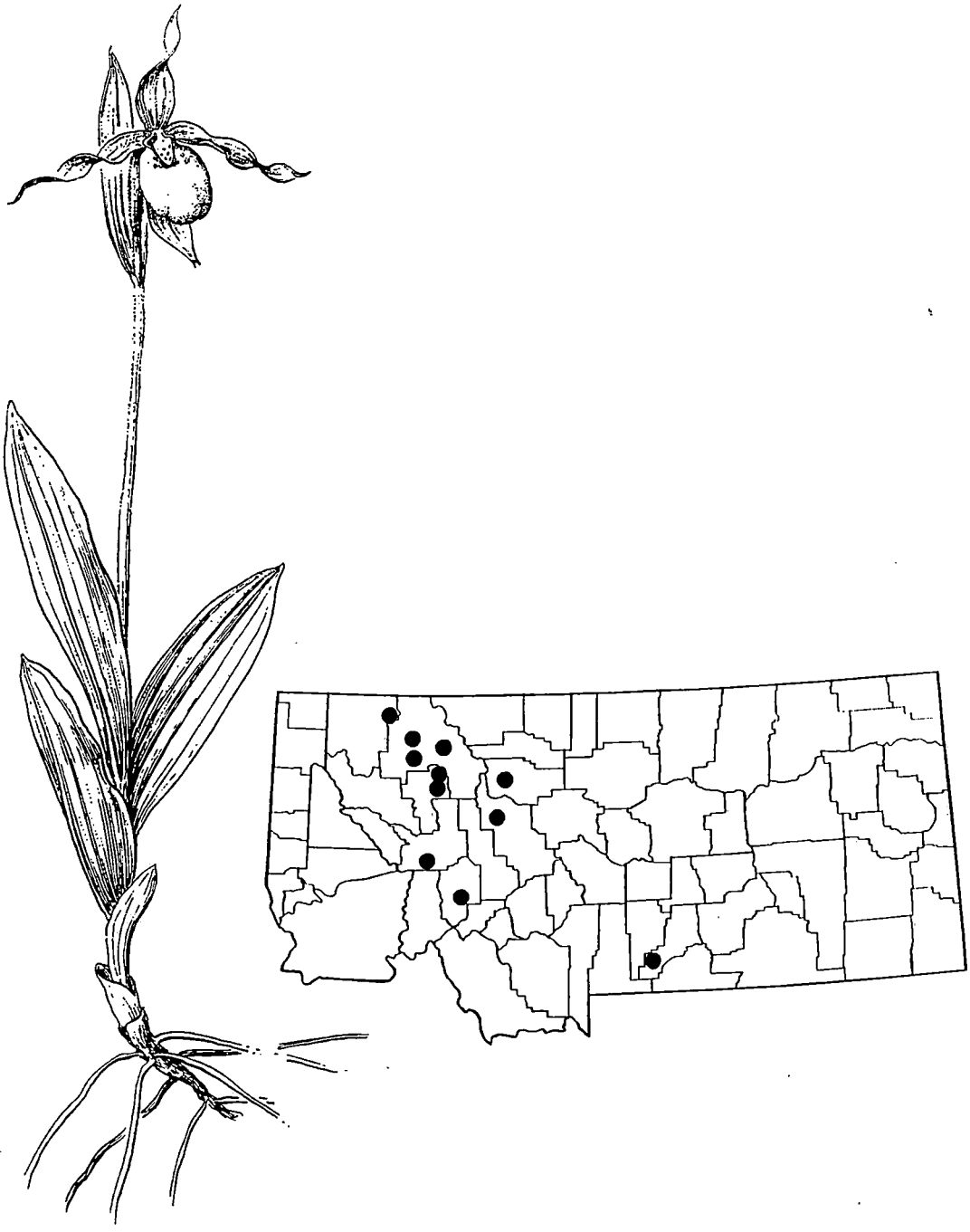
DESCRIPTION: This lady's-slipper has leafy stems 15-40 cm (6-16 in) tall arising from short rhizomes. Elliptic leaves are 6-7 cm (2-3 in) long and sheath the stem. Foliage is lightly pubescent and usually glandular. The 1-2 yellow flowers are subtended by an erect leafy bract, often longer than the inflorescence. The narrow sepals are up to 4 cm long, and wavy-margined or slightly twisted. One petal is strongly pouch-shaped and often purple-dotted. The other 2 petals are united into one that is similar to the sepals but slightly longer. Fruit is an elliptic capsule bearing thousands of tiny seeds. Flowering late May and June.

This is our only yellow-flowered lady's-slipper.

COMMENTS: Reported from Idaho, although no extant populations have been confirmed.

12/89

CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS var. PARVIFLORUM



EPIPACTUS GIGANTEA Dougl.
Giant Helleborine

FAMILY: Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S2

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: B.C. south to Baja CA; most of western U.S. to the Rocky Mountains, south to northern Mexico.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Boise, Boundary, Clark, Custer, Elmore, Idaho, Jerome, Lemhi, Owyhee.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, Nez Perce, St. Joe.

HABITAT: Near warm or cold springs and associated creeks; lake margins.

DESCRIPTION: Large perennial herb, with leafy stems 30-100 cm (1-3 ft) tall from a short rhizome. The leaves are without petioles and up to 20 cm (8 in) long. Lower leaves are ovate; the upper are lance-shaped. The herbage is rough to the touch or smooth and hairless. Numerous flowers are borne singly in a long, narrow, leafy-bracted inflorescence at the top of the stems. Lance-shaped sepals are green with brownish stripes and ca. 15 mm long. The two upper petals are shorter and broader than the sepals. The lower petal is sac-like, and longer and more reddish than the sepals. The nodding capsule is elliptic and bears thousands of tiny seeds. Flowering late June through August.

COMMENTS: Widely scattered in Idaho; many populations threatened.

12/89

EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA

HOWELLIA AQUATILIS Gray
Water Howellia

FAMILY: Campanulaceae (Bellflower Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - SENSITIVE.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G2/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Currently known from WA, MT, and ID; historically known from OR and CA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Latah; historically known in Kootenai.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Palouse River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe.

HABITAT: Small vernal (seasonal) ponds; oxbow sloughs which dry by late summer.

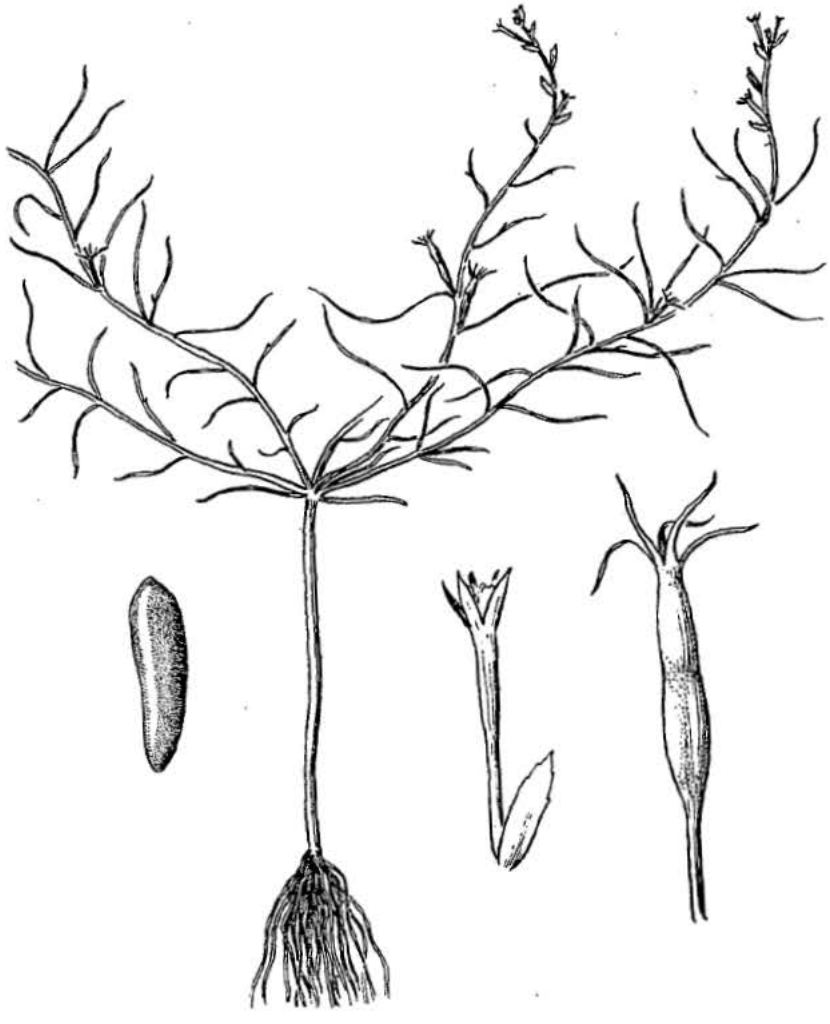
DESCRIPTION: Howellia is a hairless, much-branched, annual aquatic herb with fragile, submerged, and floating stems up to 100 cm (3 ft) tall. The simple, alternate (occasionally opposite or whorled) leaves are narrowly linear, 1-5 cm (0.5-2 in) long, and entire-margined. Beneath the water's surface, small, single, axillary flowers produce seed without opening. Once stems reach the surface, small, white flowers, 2-3 mm long, are borne in a narrow, terminal, leafy-bracted inflorescence. The fruit, which forms below the attachment of the petals, is a capsule 1-2 cm long containing elongate seeds up to 2-4 mm in length. Flowering on the water's surface in June and July.

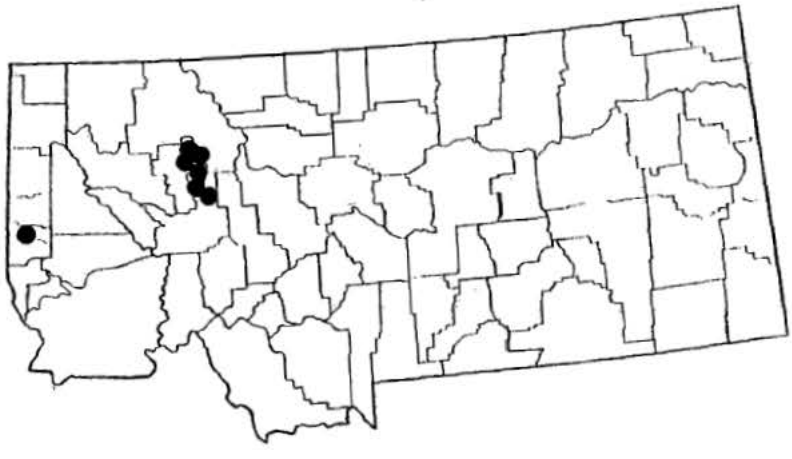
Vegetatively, this species resembles a small-leaved pondweed, (Potamogeton) or a water starwort (Callitriche), but the flowers in these two genera lack petals, and they have much smaller seeds. During spring and early summer it also resembles water-parsnip (Sium suave); however, the leaves of this plant are a basal rosette.

COMMENTS: Annual aquatic species which undergoes annual fluctuations in population size. Presumed extinct throughout much of its range.

12/89

HOWELLIA AQUATILIS





LUPINUS LYALLII Gary ssp. ALCIS-TEMPORIS (C.P. Small) B.J. Cox
Elk Season Lupine

FAMILY: Fabaceae (Leguminosae; Pea Family)

SYNONYMS: Lupinus alcis-temporis C.P. Small

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4T1?/S1?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Clearwater Mountains, near Pierce, ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: North Fork Clearwater River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater.

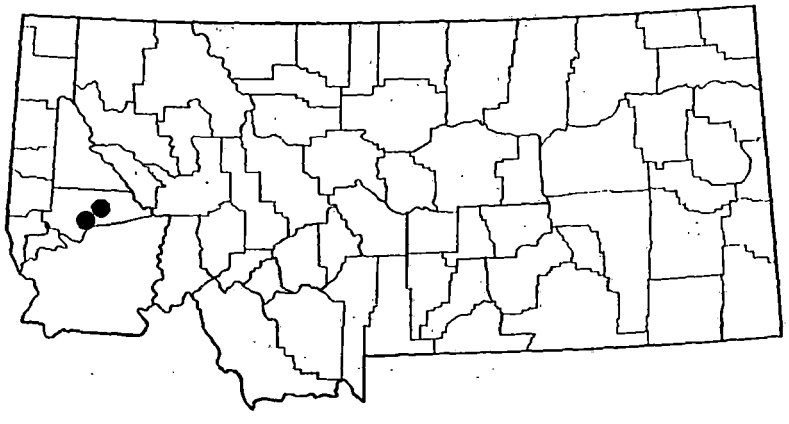
HABITAT: Open, sandy and gravelly slopes, within montane forest zone; 910-1220 m (3,000 to 4,000 ft).

DESCRIPTION: Loosely tufted perennial forb; much branched from a slender woody base, in clumps 11-30 cm (4-12 in) in diameter. Stems lie more or less on ground, are 8-15 cm (3-6 in) long, and covered with dense, coarse, ascending hairs. Petioles are 2-4 cm long; stipules are 7-9 mm long and attached to the petioles for part of their length. Leaflets number 5-7, are elliptic to lance-shaped, and have a short, pointed tip. The longest leaflets are 2-28 mm long, and often hairy on both surfaces or may lack hairs on the upper leaf surface. Racemes form a head-like cluster, 2-3.5 cm long. Flowers are blue with yellow centers and are 7-8 mm long. Pods are 8-10 mm long and densely short wooly.

COMMENTS: Very few known sites.

12/89

LUPINUS LYALLII ssp. ALCIS-TEMPORIS



LYCOPODIUM SITCHENSE Rupr.
Sitka Clubmoss

FAMILY: Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5Q/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Boreal North America and east Asia; widely scattered locations in western North America from AK to southern WA and central OR, east to western MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Montane and subalpine forests.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu, Nez Perce.

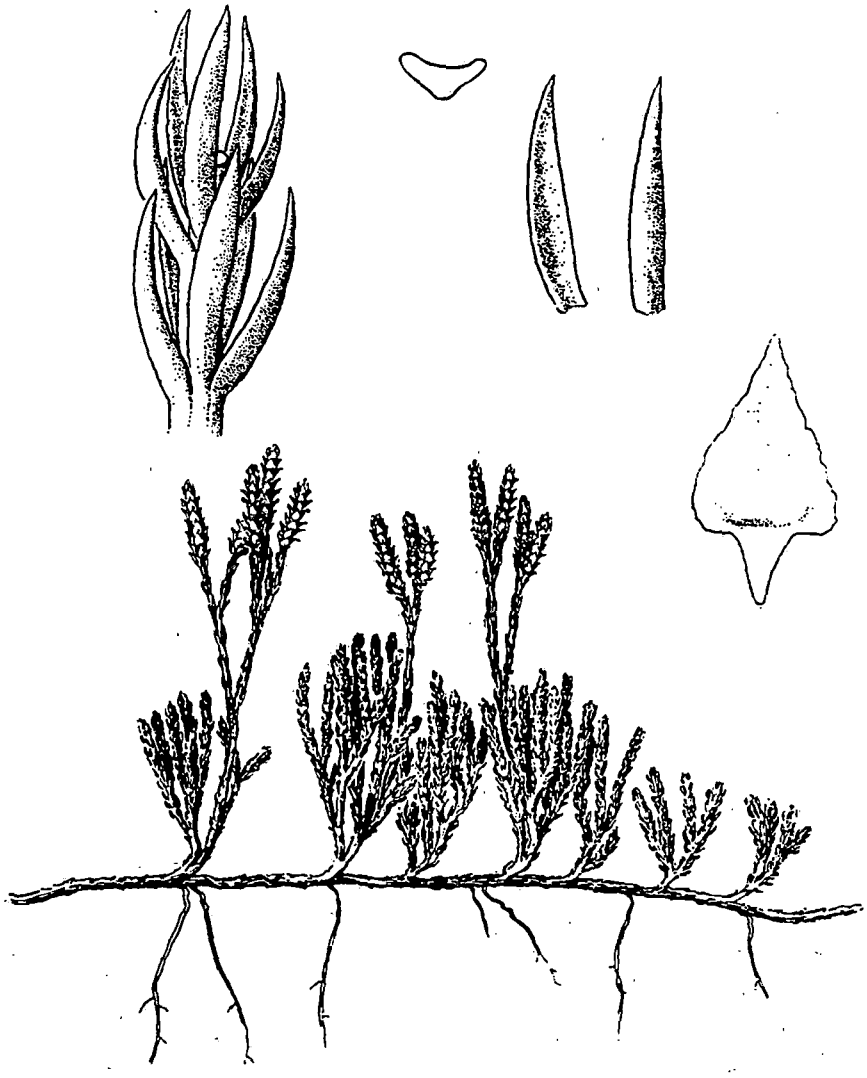
HABITAT: Lake and streamsides in mid- to upper elevation coniferous forests.

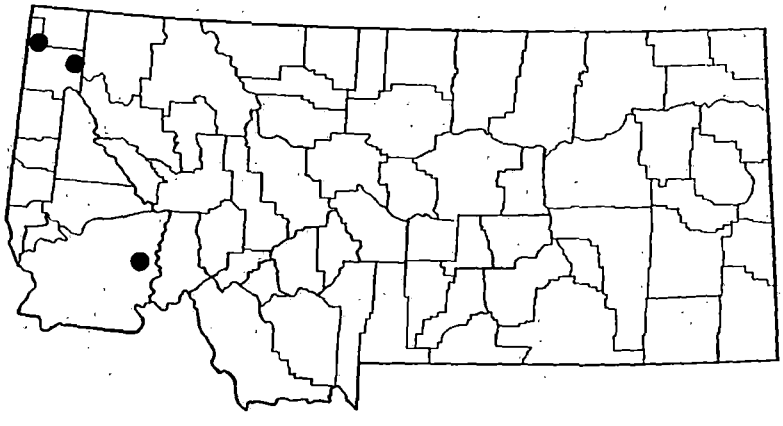
DESCRIPTION: Perennial with horizontal, elongate stems on or slightly below ground surface from which many erect aerial stems develop. Most of these aerial branches are strictly vegetative and rise 3-10 cm (1-4 in) above the ground. A few branches are longer and have one or more terminal cones. The thickened leaves of the vegetative branches are 5-ranked, held mostly erect, and are 2-3.5 mm long and less than 1 mm wide, with a firm, sharp point. Leaves are usually trough-shaped, with a convex lower surface and a slightly concave upper surface. Fertile branches are similar, but their leaves are usually less crowded and often in 6 rows. Cones are small and slender, 1-2.5 cm long; sporophylls (spore-bearing leaves) are straw colored, with a broad base and an abruptly pointed tip.

COMMENTS: Quite rare, but apparently abundant habitat across its scattered range. Populations should be monitored.

12/89

LYCOPODIUM SITCHENSE





NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA Georgi
Pygmy Water-lily

FAMILY: Nymphaeaceae (Water-lily Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/SH

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Ontario, east and north of northern MI; eastern Asia; disjunct in northern ID and western WA.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Historical location in Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Glacial potholes or lakes in northern Idaho.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Kaniksu.

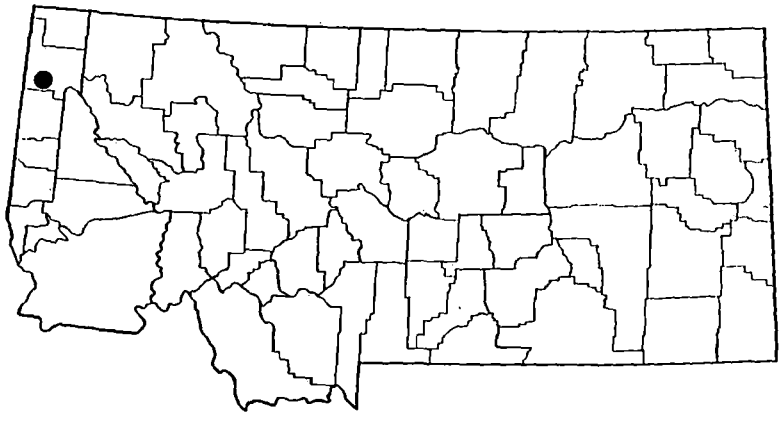
HABITAT: Ponds and lakes at low elevations.

DESCRIPTION: Aquatic plant with slender, stalked leaves arising from rhizomes. Leaf blades are elliptic-oval and 7-10 cm (3-4 in) long. Flowers are unscented, and open in the afternoon and close in the evening. Sepals are 2-3 cm long; petals number 7-15, are white or tinged with pink. The 30-45 stamens are yellow, while the anthers and the 6-9 stigmas vary from yellow to yellow with purplish-tips. Flowering June-August.

COMMENTS: One historical (1887) site in Idaho.

12/89

NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA



PENSTEMON ELEGANTULUS Pennell
Lovely Penstemon

FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: West-central ID and adjacent OR.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho, Nez Perce.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: High elevations bordering Hells Canyon.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (Nez Perce).

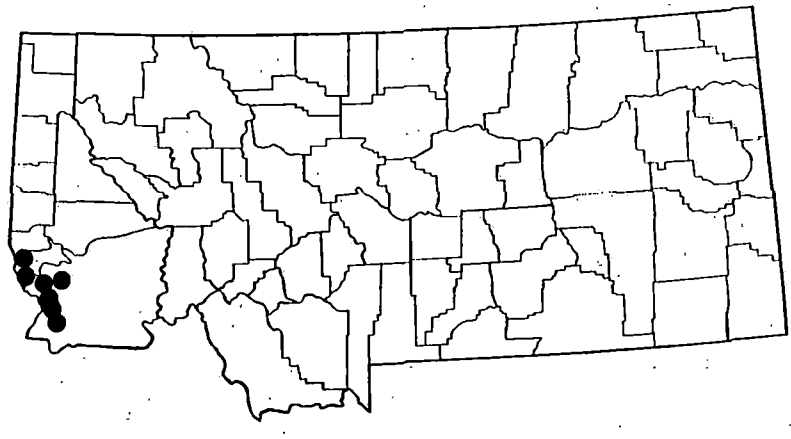
HABITAT: Rocky grasslands and forest openings at mid- to high elevations adjacent to Hells Canyon.

DESCRIPTION: Tufted perennial from a small, branched, woody crown. Plants 10-30 cm (4-12 in) tall and sparsely hairy to more often hairless. Inflorescences are typically glandular. Leaves are entire but often have a few small, scattered, hard-textured teeth. The oval or lance-shaped basal leaves may reach 10 cm (4 in). Stem leaves are lance-shaped and up to 5 cm long and 8 mm wide. The inflorescence consists of a whorl of several flowers; each flower is 3-6 mm long, with oval-shaped petals having more or less membranous margins which are sometimes irregularly toothed. Flowers are blue and generally glandular-hairy on their outsides, 15-22 mm long, 5-6 mm wide at the mouth. The palate and staminode (sterile stamen) are covered with long, stiff hairs. The pollen sacs are about 1 mm long. Flowering in May-June.

COMMENTS: Only a few populations known in Idaho.

12/89

PENSTEMON ELEGANTULUS



PHLOX IDAHONIS Wherry
Clearwater Phlox

FAMILY: Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: C1

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G1/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Near Headquarters, Idaho.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Montane forest openings and riparian areas.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Remote possibility that it may occur on the Clearwater.

HABITAT: Moist meadows and streambanks dominated by graminoids or shrubs.

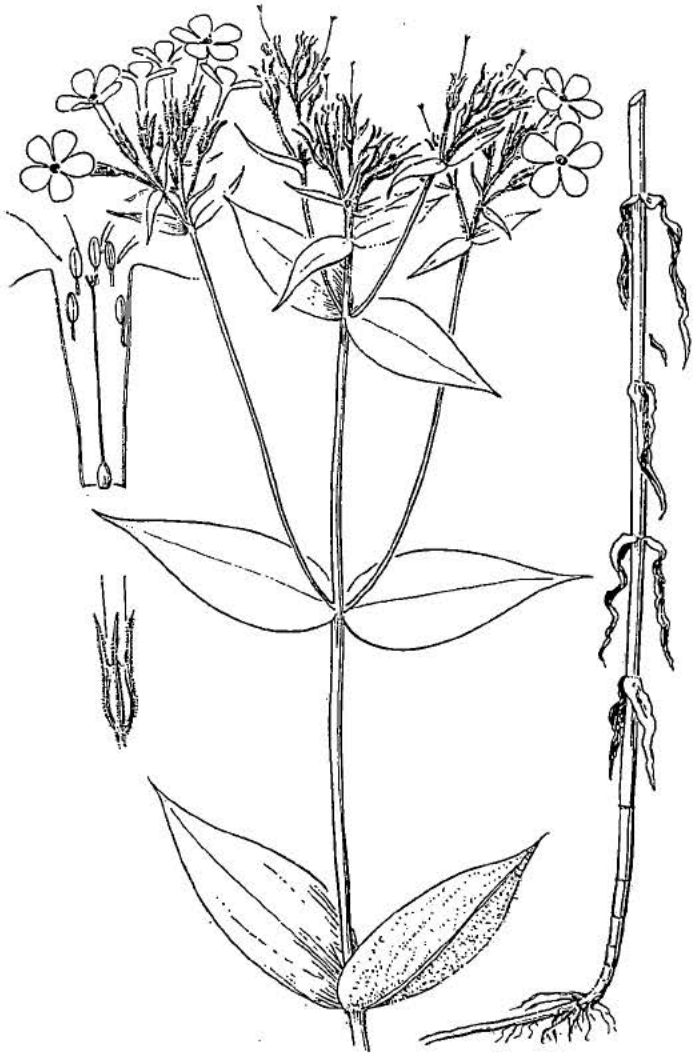
DESCRIPTION: Perennial forb, 50-100 cm (20-36 in) tall, with a single stem arising from the upturned end of a slender rhizome. Inflorescence is covered with glands; leaves are more or less hairless above and loosely spreading-hairy on their underside. The lower several pairs of leaves are more or less reduced in size and soon wither, the other leaves are up to 9 cm (3.6 in) long and 3 cm (1.2 in) wide, with the broadest ones near the openly branched inflorescence. Flowers are pink, the tube 17-20 mm long, about twice as long as the flower. The lobes of the petals are 8-9 mm long; the style is nearly as long, or equal to, the opening of the flower. Flowering in June-July.

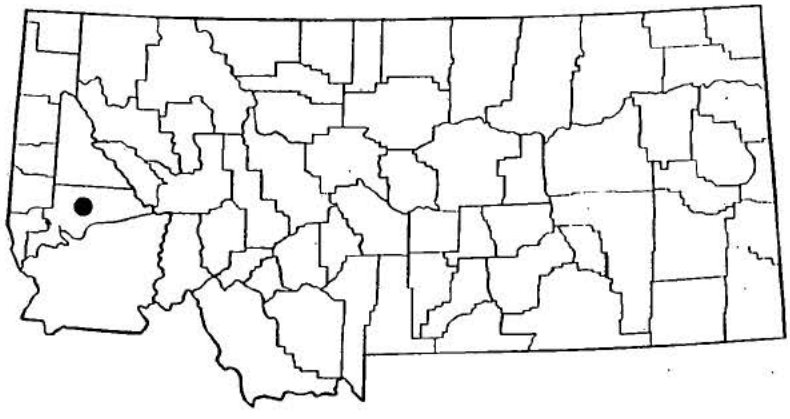
This tall phlox is unlike any other member of its genus in western North America. Its closest relatives occur in eastern North America.

COMMENTS: Extremely rare; known populations entirely on private lands.

12/89

PHLOX IDAHONIS





POLYPODIUM GLYCYRRHIZA D.C. Eat.
Licorice Fern

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Near Pacific coast from Aleutian Islands, AK, to central CA; disjunct in northern Idaho.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: North Fork Clearwater River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater.

HABITAT: Vertical, moss-covered cliffs in western redcedar forest.

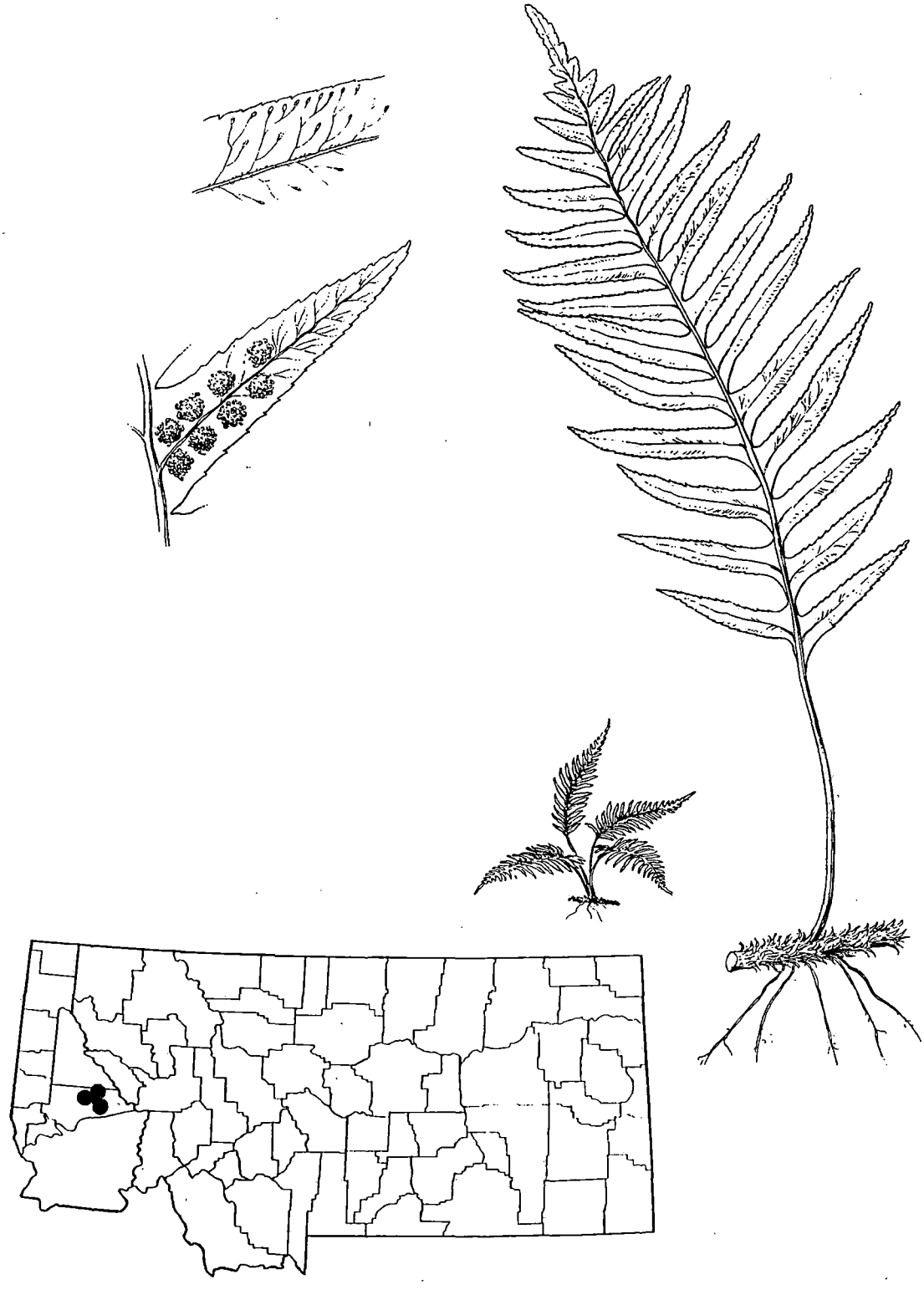
DESCRIPTION: Fern with firm, licorice-flavored rhizomes. Leaves larger than P. hesperium, the petiole is 6-30 cm (2-12 in) long, the blade 15-50 cm (6-20 in) long and 5-20 cm (2-8 in) wide, with 10-30 pairs of offset pinnae (leaflets). These pinnae are finely toothed and linear to lance-shaped, but sometimes wider above their middle and then tapering gradually to the slender tip. Pinnae are slightly hairy and sometimes also finely glandular; veins are forked. The largest pinnae are 3-13 cm long and 5-13 cm wide, borne near or below the middle of the blade. The lowest and uppermost pinnae are often smaller. Sori (clusters of spore-bearing cases) are borne a little nearer to the midrib than to the margins, rotund or rotund-elliptic, and mostly 1.5-2.5 mm long. Fruiting from mid- to late summer into the fall; fertile leaves persist into the following year.

P. glycyrrhiza hybridizes freely with P. hesperium, with which it grows in northern Idaho. Use characteristics of the leaves to distinguish.

COMMENTS: Few sights known in Idaho, all in close proximity along North Fork of the Clearwater River.

12/89

POLYPODIUM GLYCYRRHIZA



POLYSTICHUM KRUCKEBERGII Wagner
Kruckeberg's Sword-fern

FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common Fern Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Irregular from southern B.C. and northwestern WA to northern CA, east to central ID, western MT and northern UT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Seven Devils Mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (Nez Perce).

HABITAT: Cliff crevices and talus slopes at middle and upper elevations in the mountains.

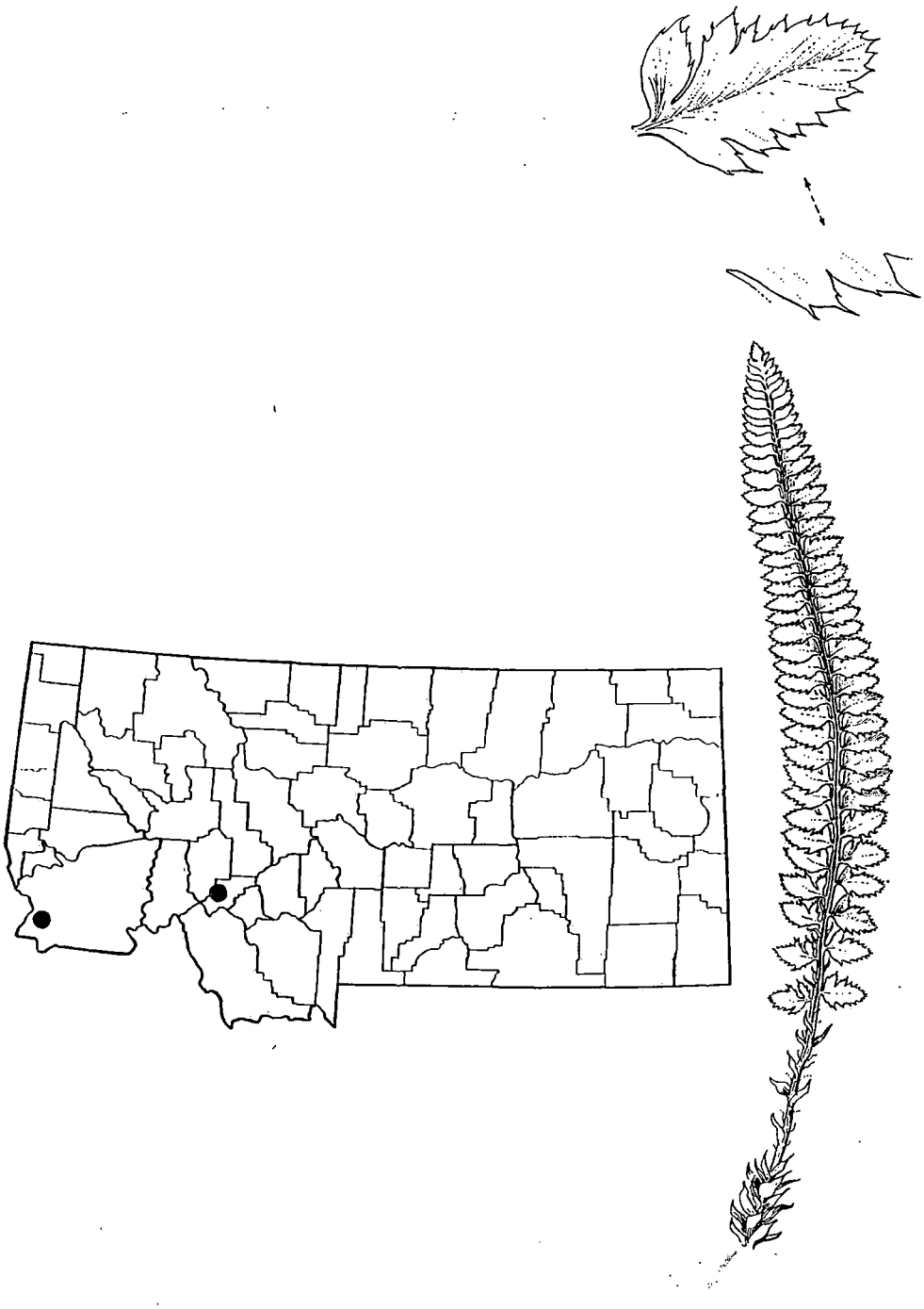
DESCRIPTION: Fern with evergreen fronds, 9-35 cm (4-14 in) long, clustered on a short, ascending rhizome. Each frond consists of a scale-covered petiole (stipe) 2-11 cm (1-4 in) long, and a narrowly lance-shaped blade (laminae) 7-23 cm (3-9 in) long, that is deeply lobed into 20-40 leaflets (pinnae). Each pinna has a toothed and spiny margin, and the lower ones are lobed at the base. Spores are borne in small clusters (sori), partially covered by a membranous disk (indusium) on the underside of the upper pinnae. Mature fronds in August.

Kruckeberg's sword-fern is distinguished from the common P. lonchitis by the lobed basal pinnae and from P. scopulinum by the spiny pinnae margins.

COMMENTS: Two known sites in Idaho; extremely rare but probably not currently threatened.

12/89

POLYSTICHUM KRUCKEBERGII



RIBES SANGUINEUM Pursh
Red-flowered Currant

FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (Gooseberry Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: West Cascades from B.C. south to central CA; disjunct in northern ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Benewah.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: St. Joe River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the St. Joe.

HABITAT: Successional shrub habitats in low elevation Douglas-fir and grand fir forests.

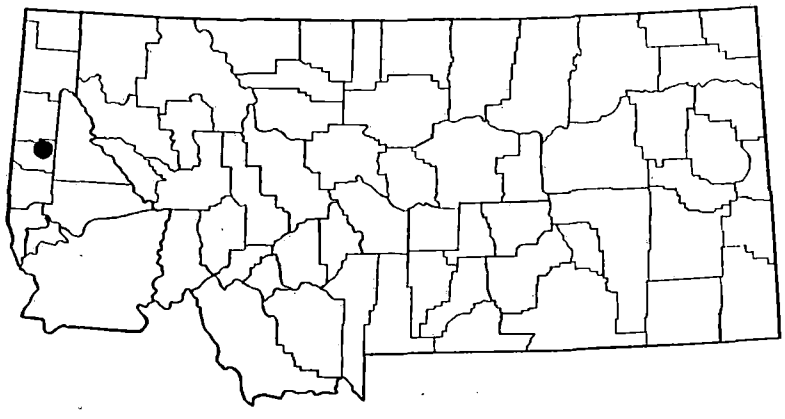
DESCRIPTION: An erect, unarmed shrub 10-30 cm (4-12 in) tall, finely hairy throughout on the young growth and usually somewhat glandular at least on the petioles and ovary. The bark is reddish-brown; leaf blades are triangular to broadly kidney- or heart-shaped, sometimes having flattened bases. Blades are mostly 2.5-6 cm (1-2.5 in) broad, much paler and more densely hairy on the lower than on the upper surface. Leaves are typically 5-lobed; margins are finely 2-3 times toothed. Inflorescence racemes are ascending to erect, equaling or longer than the leaves. Each raceme is 10-to 20-flowered, somewhat glandular and finely hairy. The hypanthium is tubular to slightly bell-shaped, 3-5 mm long and scarcely as broad. Petals are white to pink or light rose; the berry is black and hairless. The spreading petal lobes are ovate-elliptic and sometimes widest at the tip. Flowering in May-June.

This species is easily distinguished by its pink flowers.

COMMENTS: One population known in Idaho, from private land.

12/89

RIBES SANGUINEUM



RUBUS SPECTABILIS Pursh
Salmonberry

FAMILY: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/SH

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: West of Cascade Range from AK south to northwest California; historical disjunct collection from northern ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Historically known in Bonner.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Near Priest Lake.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Lowland moist woods, swamps, and streambanks to mountain slopes, at mid-elevations.

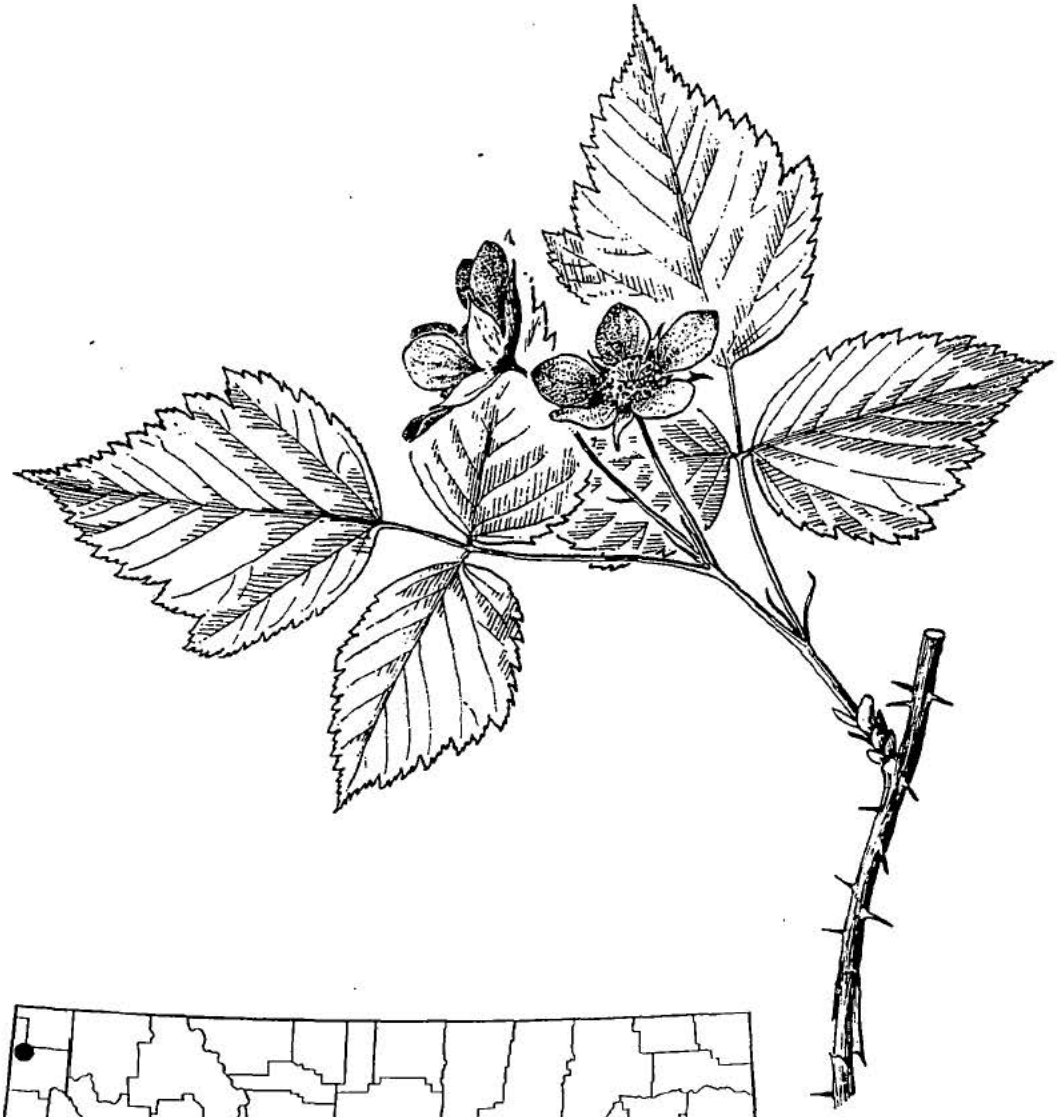
DESCRIPTION: Strongly rhizomatous, thicket-forming shrub usually 1-3 m (3-10 ft) tall. Stems are erect to arching, usually strongly covered with straight prickles on the lower stems, but less so above. The brownish bark is eventually shredding. Leaves are pinnately 3-divided; leaflets ovate, gradually tapering to a point (or sometimes abruptly so), mostly hairless, except for veins on the underside and occasionally on upper surface. Leaves margins are doubly toothed. The hairy flowers are 1-2 on short leafy branches; the spreading petals are red to reddish-purple, showy, and up to half again as long as the sepals. Stamens number 75-100. Flowering May-June. Fruit is raspberry-like, yellow to reddish.

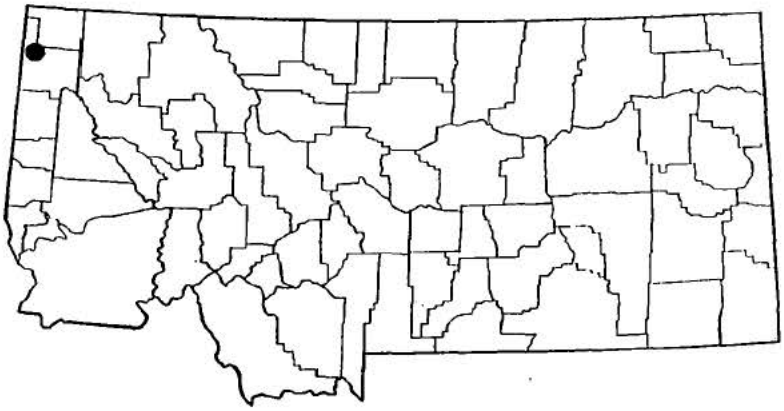
This species can be easily distinguished from R. parviflorum by its red flowers.

COMMENTS: Historical (1901) collection from the Priest Lake area is the only record for this species east of the Cascades.

12/89

RUBUS SPECTABILIS





SALIX PEDICELLARIS Pursh
Bog Willow

FAMILY: Salicaceae (Willow Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Across southern Canada, south in western U.S. to northern ID and southeastern OR.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Priest River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

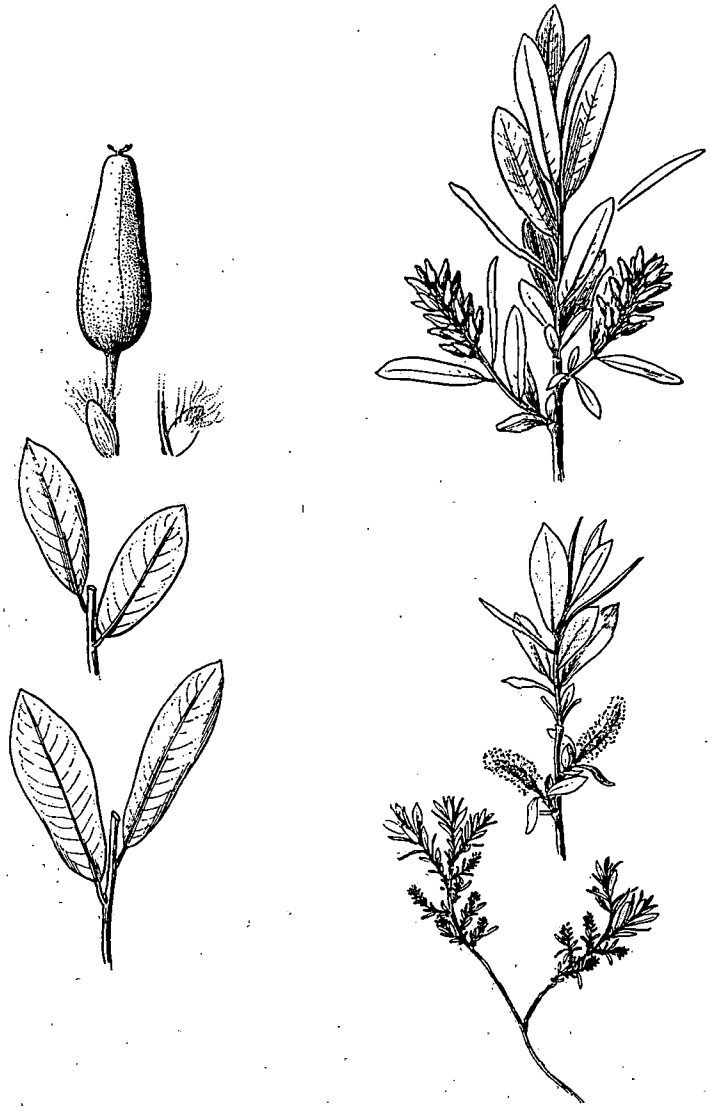
HABITAT: Sphagnum bogs.

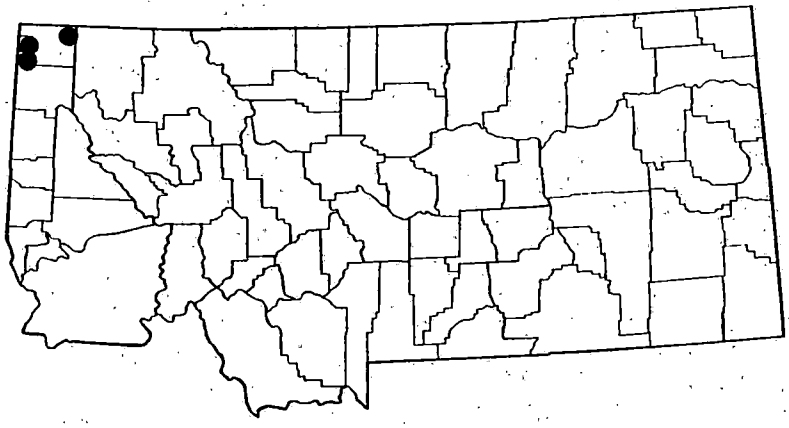
DESCRIPTION: Slender, sparingly branched shrub 40-120 cm (16-40 in) tall, with smooth, hairless, dark twigs. Stipules absent; petioles short, mostly 2-7 mm long. Leaf blades are silky at first, but soon become hairless. Blades are commonly very pale and glaucous (bluish, waxy) beneath, entire, elliptic, broadest above the middle, tapering to a point or broadly rounded at the tip, mostly 3.5-6 cm long and 0.5-2 cm wide, 2-5 times as long as wide. Aments (catkins) develop with the leaves on short lateral branches having leaves which are usually reduced in size. Bud scales are persistent, yellowish, hairy within, at least near the tip; these hairs are commonly longer than the scales. Scales are hairless on their outside except for some hairs near the tip; male aments are rather lax and slender and 1-2 cm long; female aments are 1-3 cm long at maturity. The ovary and capsule are hairless. Flowering in May-June.

COMMENTS: Very few sites known in Idaho.

12/89

SALIX PEDICELLARIS





SANICULA MARILANDICA L.
Black Snake-root

FAMILY: Apiaceae (Umbelliferae; Celery Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Southern Canada, south in western U.S. to NM.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Kootenai.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Northern ID.

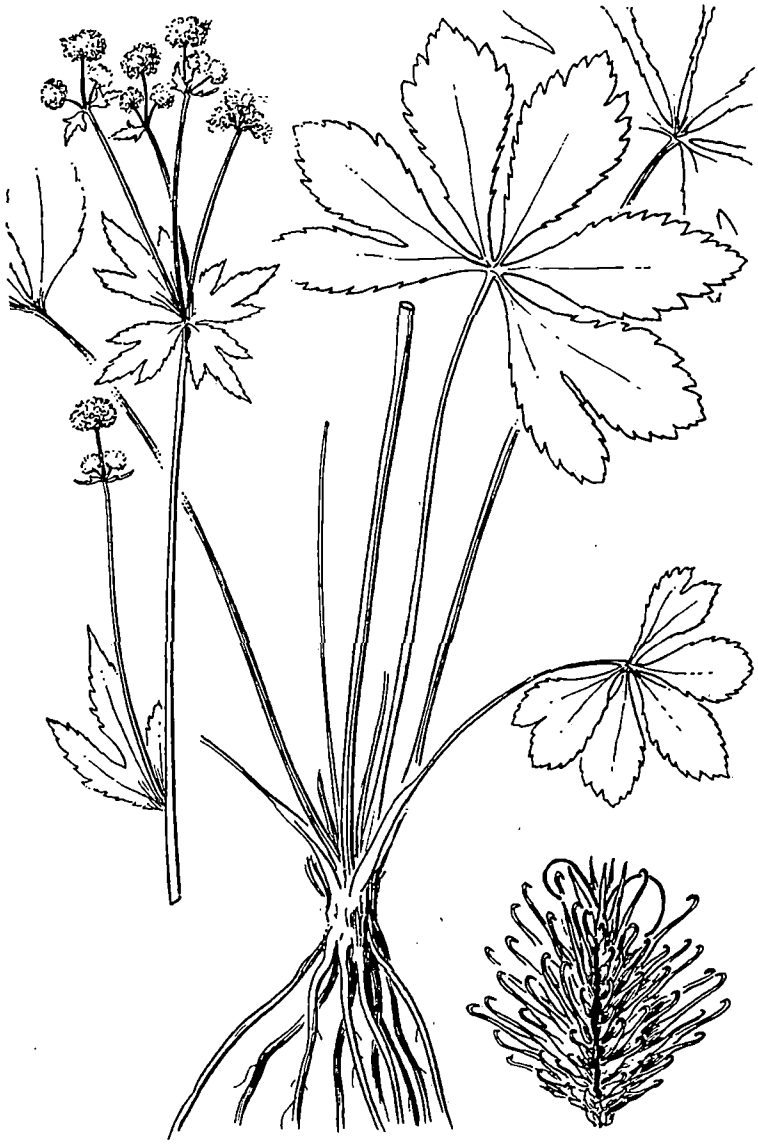
NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

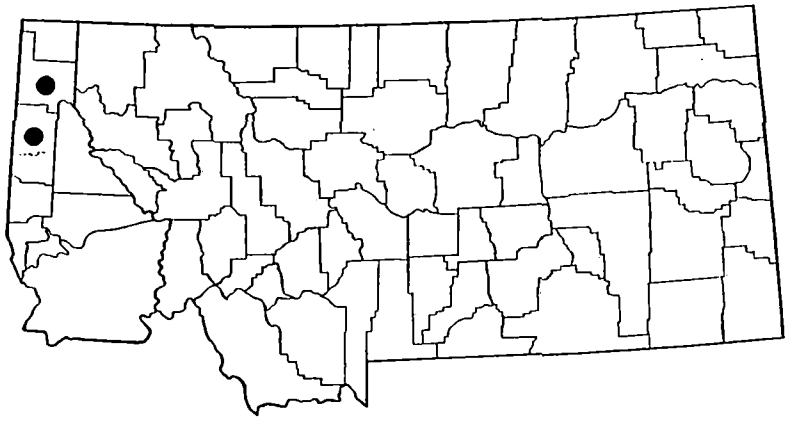
HABITAT: Moist, low ground, such as meadows and marsh edges; wooded slopes.

DESCRIPTION: Perennial forb having a cluster of fibrous roots from a woody crown. Stem solitary, erect, 40-120 cm (16-40 in) tall, generally branched only on upper part of stem. Basal and lowest stem leaves on long stalks. Blades 6-15 cm (2-6 in) wide, palmately 5- to 7-parted or palmately compound, leaflets sharply toothed and sometimes shallowly lobed. Stem leaves usually several, gradually reduced in size upwards and without stalks. Inflorescence umbels are about 1 cm wide at flowering, greenish-white,and subtended by a few small bractlets. Umbels are mostly 14- to 15-flowered with male flowers more numerous than flowers with both male and female parts. Calyx lobes are firm, lance-triangular shaped; stipules elongate, often persistent and longer than the prickles of the fruit. Flowering in June. Fruits are egg-shaped and 4-6 mm long.

12/89

SANICULA MARILANDICA





SILENE SPALDINGII Wats.
Spalding's Catchfly

FAMILY: Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH; MT - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: C2

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G2/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Southeast WA, northeast OR, northern ID, and northwest MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Lewis.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Palouse Prairie.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Clearwater and Nez Perce.

HABITAT: Bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue grassland on the Palouse Prairie.

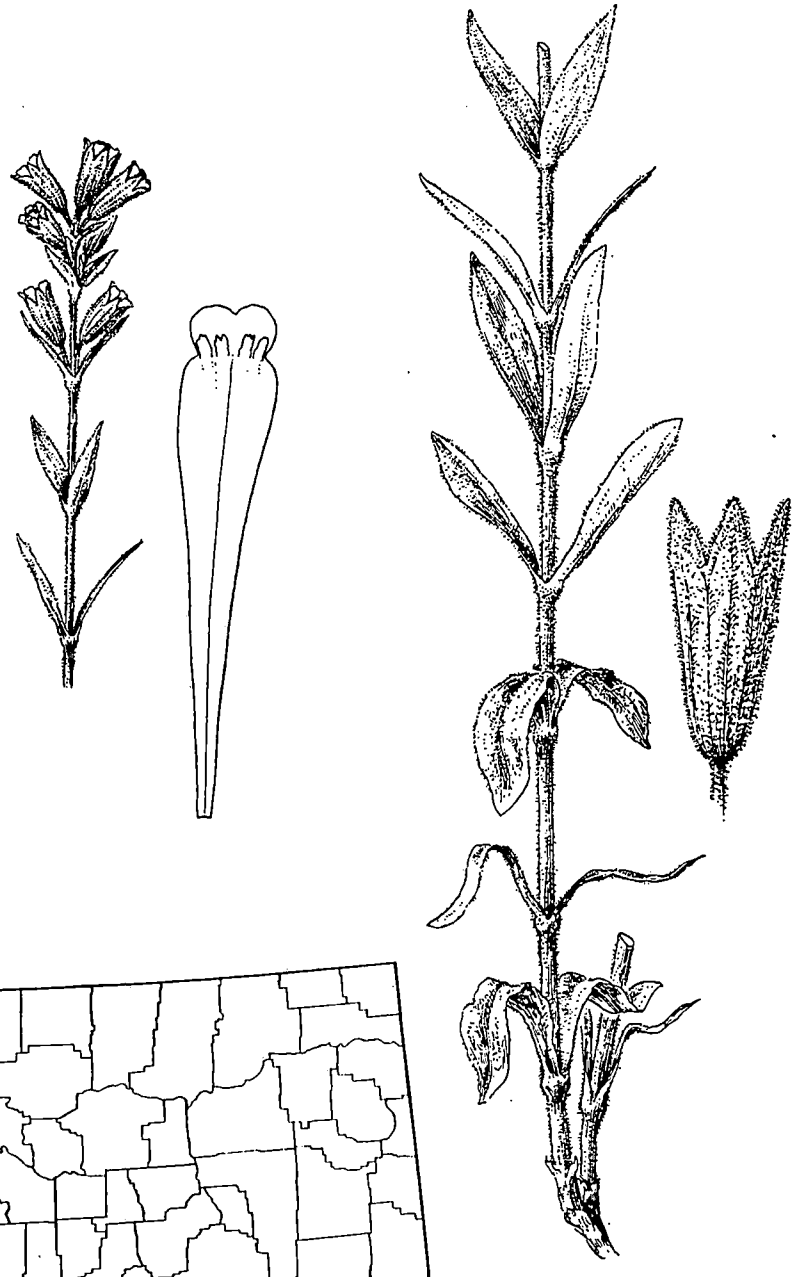
DESCRIPTION: Perennial with a simple or branched rootcrown and stems up to 45 cm (18 in) tall. There are 4-7 pairs of sessile, broadly lance-shaped leaves, 6-7 cm (2-3 in) long below and gradually reduced in size upward. Herbage is long-hairy and very sticky. There are few to many flowers in a leafy, somewhat open inflorescence. The tubular calyx, ca. 15 mm long, has 10 nerves on the surface and is very sticky. Flowers have 5 separate, white petals, each composed of a narrow claw ca 15 mm long, expanding into a broadened blade above. Only the entire or shallowly lobed blade with 4 tiny wings at the base protrudes beyond the mouth of the calyx. Fruit is a capsule, 10-15 mm long, filled with numerous tiny seeds. Flowering in July.

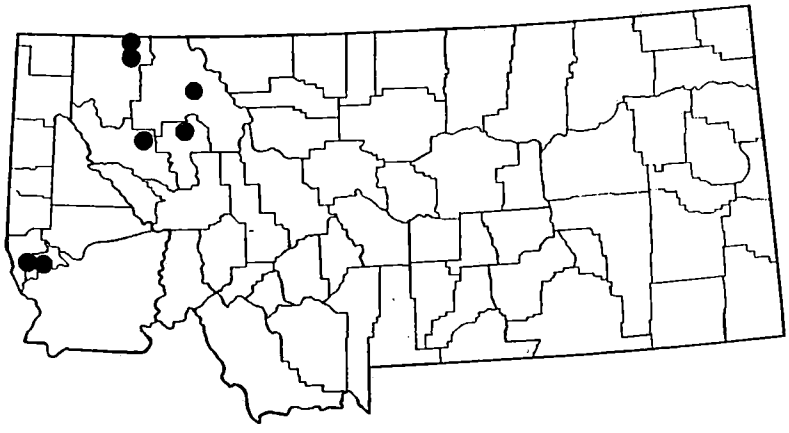
Spalding's catchfly can be distinguished from other perennial Silenes by the very sticky foliage and petals that are entire or only shallowly lobed.

COMMENTS: Few sites are known from Idaho, all of marginal viability.

12/89

SILENE SPALDINGII





STELLARIA CALYCANTHA Ledeb.) Bong. CALYCANTHA
Northern Starwort

FAMILY: Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)

SYNONYMS: Includes Stellaria simcoei (Howell) Hitchc.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T4/S2?

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: AK to Greenland, south to CA, WY, and New England.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Kootenai, Shoshone, Valley.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Mountains of central and northern ID.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu, Nez Perce, St. Joe.

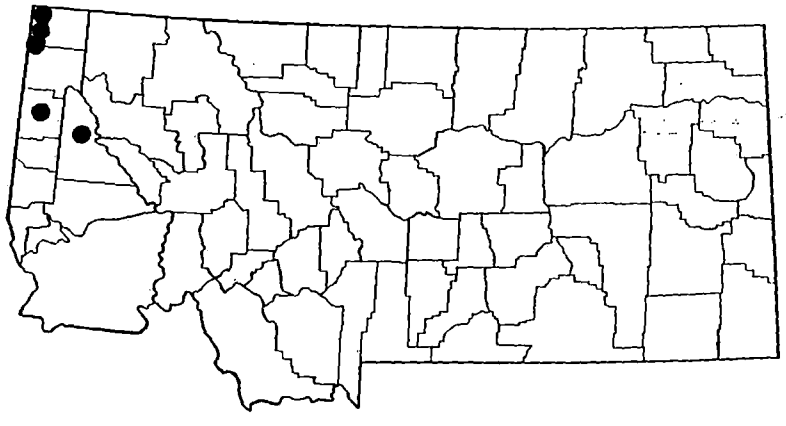
HABITAT: Moist places at higher elevations along streams and in meadows.

DESCRIPTION: Low, usually matted perennial with slender stems that are prostrate to erect and 5-40 cm (2-16 in) long. Stems vary from hairy to hairless. The thin leaves are stalkless, ovate to narrowly lanceolate, 8-50 mm long, and sometimes with a marginal fringe of hairs, especially near their base. Flowers mostly in leaf axils but also in terminal cymes having leafy bracts. Flower stems are slender, hairless, 1-4 cm long, and erect or turned downward. The 5 sepals are lance-shaped, usually 3-nerved, have membranous margins, and are 2.5-4.5 mm long. Petals are nearly as long as the sepals or may be vestigial or absent. Flowering in June-early August. Capsules are narrowly ovate and usually about twice as long as the sepals.

COMMENTS: Identification should be verified by an expert in the genus.

12/89

STELLARIA CALYCANTHA var. CALYCANTHA



STREPTOPUS STREPTOPOIDES (Ledeb.) Frye & Rigg
var. BREVIPES (Baker) Fassett
Krushea Twisted-stalk

FAMILY: Liliaceae (Lily Family)

SYNONYMS: Streptopus brevipes Baker

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G5T4/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: AK, south to central WA, east to eastern B.C. and northern ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Bonner, Boundary.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Moist coniferous forests in extreme northern Idaho.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Kaniksu.

HABITAT: Mature stands of western hemlock or western redcedar.

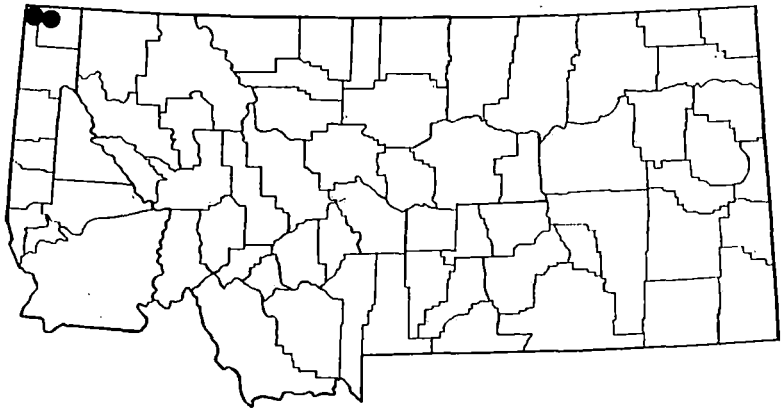
DESCRIPTION: Perennial forb with unbranched stems, usually 10-20 cm (4-8 in) tall. Stems are fringed with coarse hairs at nodes opposite the blades. Leaves are lance-shaped to oblong lance-shaped and mostly 3-5 cm (1-2 in) long and 1/3-1/2 as broad. Flowers are single on slender stalks, 5-10 mm long and usually curved outward and downward. Flowers are greenish, often strongly purple-tinged, spreading and saucer-shaped. Tepals are oblong lance-shaped, 3-4 mm long, slightly bent outward at the pointed tip. Stamens are about half as long as the flowers. Flowering July-August. Berry is red, few-seeded.

Distinguished from the common S. amplexifolius by its smaller size and saucer-shaped flowers.

COMMENTS: Little is known of this taxon in Idaho.

12/89

STREPTOPUS STREPTOPOIDES var. BREVIPES



SYNTHRIS PLATYCARPA Gail & Pennell
Evergreen Kittentail

FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: North-central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Clearwater River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Nez Perce.

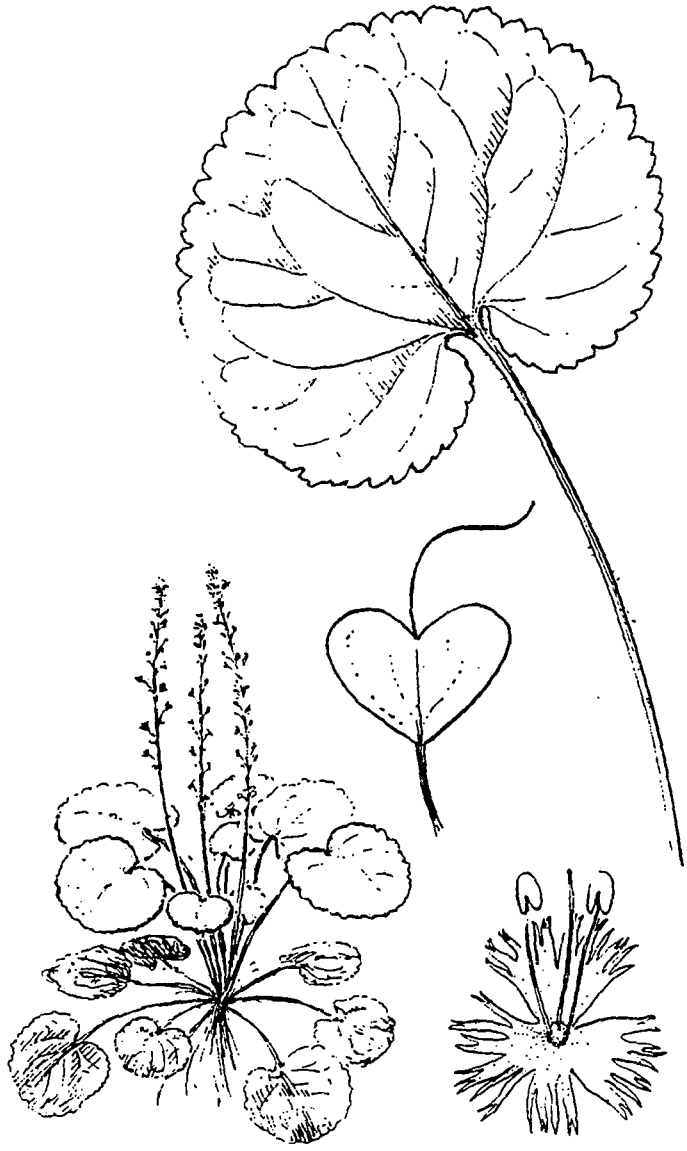
HABITAT: Grand fir, subalpine fir, and mountain hemlock forests.

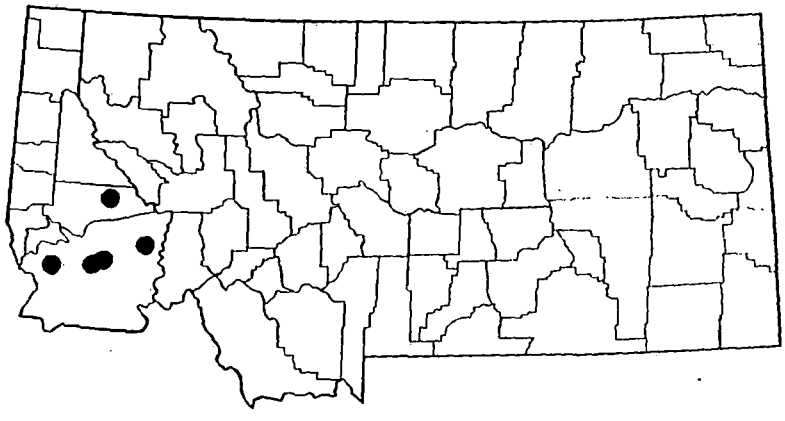
DESCRIPTION: Evergreen forb growing from rhizomes. The previous years' leaves are usually prostrate on the ground, while the current season's growth is upright. Leaf blades are toothed, round to heart-shaped, 4-13 cm (2-5 in) long x 5-15 cm (2-6 in) broad, on a petiole 1 to 3 times as long as the blade. Inflorescences mature before the current season's leaves begin to grow. The racemes are usually as tall as the leaves and rarely branched. Flowers are small (2.5-3.5 mm) and purple with deeply dissected petals. Flowering in June. The capsules are flattened and heart-shaped, containing 1-6 seeds.

COMMENTS: Very narrow state endemic that is common within its range. Populations appear stable, but should be monitored.

12/89

SYNTHYRIS PLATYCARPA





TRIFOLIUM MULTIPEDUNCULATUM Kennedy
Many-stalked Clover

FAMILY: Fabaceae (Leguminosae; Pea Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: None.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G4Q/S1

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: East of Cascade Range in eastern WA and OR and adjacent west-central ID.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Salmon River Mountains.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Possibly occurring on the Nez Perce.

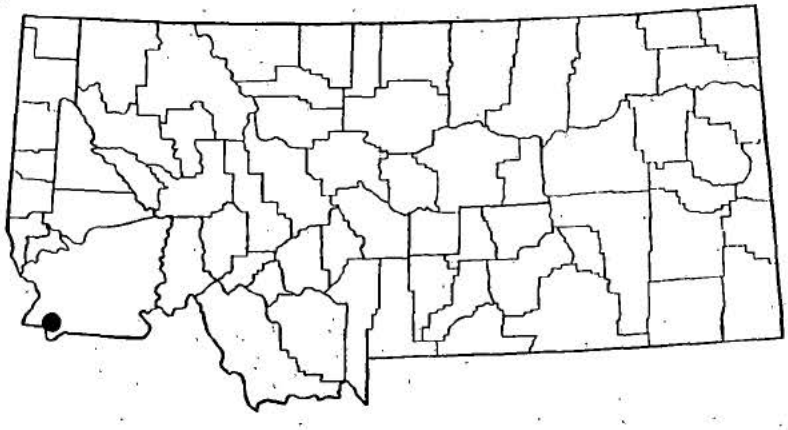
HABITAT: Open, dry slopes and subalpine ridges, apparently restricted to basalt.

DESCRIPTION: More or less tufted perennial with a thick taproot and branched crown, the stems often trailing and rhizome-like. Plants are seldom over 10 cm (4 in) tall. Herbage sparsely hairy. Stipules lance-shaped, 5-20 mm long, and coarsely margined with small, bristly teeth. Flower heads are terminal, nearly globe-shaped, and 2-3 cm broad. Flower stalks are usually longer than the stems and considerably taller than the leaves. The red to purplish flowers number 25-60 and are 12-19 mm long. The lowermost flowers are turned downward. The sepals are hairy, about 1/2 as long as the flower tube. Flower petals are abruptly contracted into sharp tips. Flowers produce 2-4 seeds. Flowering in June-August.

COMMENTS: Little is known of this species in ID. Basalt at subalpine elevations is rare in ID; therefore, this species could be exceptionally rare in the state.

12/89

TRIFOLIUM MULTIPEDUNCULATUM



WALDSTEINIA IDAHOENSIS Piper
Idaho Strawberry

FAMILY: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

SYNONYMS: None.

USFS REGION 1 STATUS: N. ID - WATCH.

USFWS STATUS: 3C

GLOBAL AND STATE RANK: G3/S3

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: North-central ID and adjacent MT.

IDAHO COUNTIES: Clearwater, Idaho.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Clearwater River drainage.

NATIONAL FOREST(S): Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce.

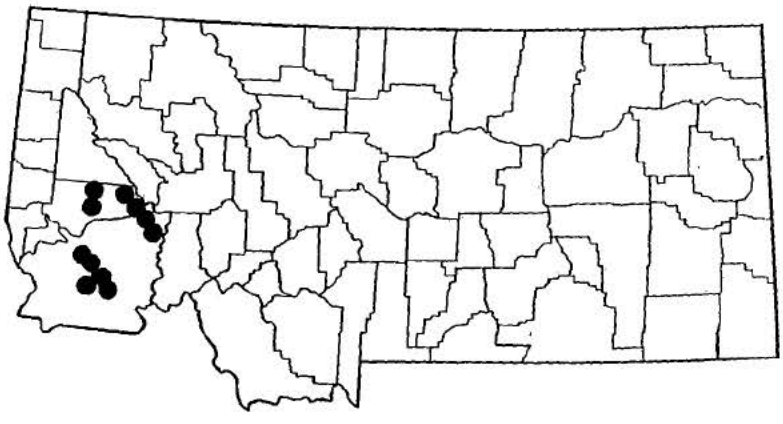
HABITAT: Moist and cool sites in open forest stands in the grand fir, western redcedar, and subalpine fir zones.

DESCRIPTION: Strongly rhizomatous, sparsely hairy perennial herb. Leaves all basal. Leave blades are heart-shaped to nearly round, 3-5 cm (1-2 in) broad, and shallowly 3- to 5-lobed. Leaf margins have coarsely rounded teeth. The slender leaf stalks are 5-12 cm (2-5 in) long. Flower stalks have 1 or 2 oval to lance-shaped, simple to 3-lobed bracts below the 2- to 7-flowers arranged in a loose cluster. Each flower is narrowly cone-shaped (attached at the pointed end) and 2-3 mm long. The cream or yellowish petals are spreading, nearly round, and about 4-5 mm long. Stamens number about 70, equal in length to the petals; pistils 2-4, the ovary and achene covered with short white hairs. Flowering in June.

COMMENTS: Very narrow endemic that is common within its range. Populations appear stable, but should be monitored.

12/89

WALDSTEINIA IDAHOENSIS



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